THE UNION PACIFIC COAL COMPANY

EMPLOYES' MAGAZINE

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MARCH, 1937

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EMPLOYES' MAGAZINE

THE UNION PACIFIC COAL COMPANY

VOLUME 14 MARCH, 1937 NUMBER 3

Truth Stranger Than Fiction

FOR fifty-two years the famous "World Almanac" has been placed in the hands of the American public. We can recall when it sold in paper covers for twenty-five cents. Gradual increases have brought it up to its present price of seventy cents, not too much for a volume of 950 pages packed full of facts; the cost of setting up the many tables in small type prodigious. In substance, the "World Almanac" might well be called the poor (and the busy) man's encyclopedia. That which follows has been gleaned almost wholly from the 1937 Almanac edited by Robert Hunt Lyman. The story of the New York World Fair of 1939 will prove interesting:

"The New York World's Fair of 1939, to be opened April 30, 1939, the 150th anniversary of the inauguration in New York City of George Washington as First President of the United States, will be erected on Flushing Meadow Park in the Borough of Queens, City of New York, about nine miles from Times Square, Broadway and 42nd Street, Manhattan. The site, almost the geographical center of the city, comprises 1,216½ acres and is half again larger than Central Park. The north end fronts on Flushing Bay at the western neck of Long Island Sound, which provides an approach by water. It stretches southerly three and a half miles to Kew Gardens. Long used as a dump (it held 7,000,000 cubic yards of ash fill) the site required much grading and filling which was nearing completion at the end of 1936, and being made ready for the necessary laying out of roads, plazas, lakes and pools and landscaping, and for the construction of buildings. The ground will be ready for development by April 1, 1937. Always in mind was the reversion of the property after exposition use to the City as an important addition to its park system.

"Expecting that the Exposition will attract 50,000,000 visitors in 1939, the engineers plan for an average daily flow to the grounds of 250,000 persons with peaks on special days reaching as high as 800,000.

"From Manhattan, six highways now lead to the Fair Grounds—Northern Boulevard, Queens Boulevard, Horace Harding Boulevard and Roosevelt Ave., which stem from the Queensborough Bridge, and Astoria Boulevard and Grand Central Parkway Extension from the Triborough Bridge. Parking facilities are planned for 35,000 automobiles.

"Along the northern side of the main Fair area runs the Port Washington branch of the Long Island Railroad. Additional tracks are being planned, and a large overhead terminal, connecting directly with one of the main entrances. This terminal will be but fourteen minutes from Pennsylvania Station, and will handle trans-continental as well as local traffic.

"The first of the 300 structures, which will house the Fair, was ready for occupancy by December 31, 1936. This is the field house, to serve first as headquarters for the field forces during the construction period. To the east of the Grand Central Parkway extension and near the Long Island railroad, its location makes for easy access to the major activities at the site. The one-story 'T' shaped structure, in stucco, with a front elevation of 80 feet in width and a rearward wing 80 feet long, in white-painted stucco with 'Dutch Orange' and 'New York City blue' for trim, is accepted by the Fair Corporation as in harmony with the Board of Design's general architectural plan for the Fair.

"Construction of the $900,000 Administration building, two stories high and covering 57,000 square feet of ground near the junction of Grand Central Parkway and the Long Island railroad, is to start in January, and is scheduled for completion in late August, 1937; then the Fair headquarters will be moved there from

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the several floors of the Empire State building.

"The Theme building, 'the most splendid and significant edifice projected for the 1939 international exposition,' as described at Fair headquarters, is also well along its contractual period. The estimated cost of this great building for the 'Thematic Centre' of the exposition is set at $1,200,000. The final designs are to be submitted early in 1937. It will be located at the higher spot of the site, or a few hundred yards east of Grand Central Parkway and about midway between the Long Island railroad and Horace Harding Boulevard, and at the head of what will be the east-west axis, or main esplanade, of the Fair.

"The structure is the axis about which the Fair will revolve. Its great circular hall, or theatre, 210 feet in diameter, will house the dioramas and other schematic arrangements, set up to interpret graphically the whole interrelation between the many factors of man's present day existence, and looking forward to man's World of Tomorrow.

"The allotments for its 95,300 square feet of floor space will provide a central diorama or panorama with operating facilities under and around the sides, a second-floor reception suite of monumental size, balconies, and a tower, 'rather low' for sky-scraping New York City, that shall be capable of receiving large crowds.

"The design of the Theme building has been left almost entirely to the discretion of the architects, Wallace K. Harrison and J. Andre Fouilhoux, but their task is to erect an edifice that will diagrammatically and pictorially express the story that must be told to bring all the exhibits and all the lessons of ten major display zones into harmony.

"From the Theme building and tower in its broad landscaped plaza to the east the visitor will look across a long expanse of reflector basins and pools to a Plaza of Governments with a Federal Building at the far end and a Hall of States on either side. Here it is planned to have public exercises and receptions and military ceremonies. South from the Theme building the visitor will see the imposing rear facade of a marine amphitheatre on the north shore of the Meadow Lake where will be presented on a huge water stage concerts, operas, pageants and marine shows. Nearby, on the west shore, will stand the Hall of Nations, and linked to the foreign section by a bridge will be the amusement area which will feature new and unusual types of entertainment. Children's playgrounds lie beyond."

While the location of this, our latest World Fair, is very accessible to the people of the East, many Americans from the Central, Southern and Western portion of the country will, with many from Europe, go to the Fair.

* * *

The Eastern and Central portions of the United States had much rain in January, culminating in the great floods of the Ohio and Mississippi River valleys. The destruction of life and property suffered in January and February, 1937, exceeds that of any previous flood known to the people of this country. From the Almanac we take some data on the meaning of "one inch of rain."

"An acre of ground contains 43,560 square feet. Consequently a rainfall of 1 inch over 1 acre of ground would mean a total of 6,272,640 cubic inches of water. This is equivalent to 3,630 cubic feet.

"As a cubic foot of pure water weighs about 62.4 pounds, the exact amount varying with the density, it follows that the weight of a uniform coating of 1 inch of rain over 1 acre of surface would be 226,512 pounds, or 113¼ short tons.

"The weight of 1 U. S. gallon of pure water is 8.345 pounds. Consequently a rainfall of 1 inch over 1 acre of ground would mean 27,143 gallons of water. This is equivalent to 603 barrels of 45 gallons each.

"A rainfall of 1 inch on a roof of 3,000 square feet would mean 432,000 cubic inches, or 250 cubic feet, available for the cistern. This is equal to 1,870 U. S. gallons, or 41.5 barrels of 45 gallons each.

"Ten inches of *snowfall* equals in water content one inch of rain."

* * *

We frequently speak of cold as a condition. As a matter of fact the term "cold" is merely a relative term, expressing the absence of heat in a degree. The copy of "Wells' Natural Philosophy" which we studied in school more than a half century gone, states that "heat exists always in all bodies". Since the day of Sir Humphrey Davy, the quest for absolute zero has been carried on, yet from what we find in the Almanac, scientists are yet a slight distance from the attainment of that point where heat does not exist. So the old book yet holds good.

"Absolute zero—the point at which, theoretically all gases solidify and all molecular motion ceases—exists at 459.6 degrees below the Fahrenheit and 273.15 degrees below the Centigrade zero points. This is the beginning of what is known in dynamic meteorology as Absolute Temperature, as determined by observations of the contraction of gases when cooled, and from thermo-dynamical considerations.

"'A temperature 0.82 degrees, Centigrade, from the absolute zero was reached in 1921 by

Kamerling Onnes in the physical laboratory of the University of Leyden,' says C. G. Abbot, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, at Washington, under date of June 27, 1933.

"Dr. Wander Johannes de Haas, professor of Experimental Physics at the University of Leyden, announced in Feb. 1935, that he had reached a temperature of one five-thousandth of a degree (Kelvin) above Absolute Zero."

* * *

Since the coming of the airplane, and more particularly the invasion of the stratosphere by balloonists equipped with an air tight steel chamber for the scientists, such as those who ascended to a height of 72,000 feet in the Explorer II on November 11, 1935, the atmosphere has become a subject of wider interest.

THE ATMOSPHERE

(From a Bulletin of the United States Weather Bureau.)

"The atmosphere is composed of a mixture of gases and surrounds or envelopes the whole earth. It is sometimes likened to a great sea of gases, at the bottom of which we live. The principal constituents are oxygen and nitrogen, in about the proportion of 21 per cent of the former and 78 per cent of the latter by volume, the remaining 1 per cent being made up of five other gases. Water vapor, which is really water in a gaseous form, is always present in the lower atmosphere, but in a variable quantity. It occupies space independently of the other gases, and may comprise up to 3 per cent of the total weight of a given volume of air.

"The tendency for these gases to escape into space is overcome by the earth's attraction, and they rest upon its surface with about the same weight as a layer of water 34 feet in depth. In other words they press downward, and obeying the law of gases they also press in every other direction at sea level at the rate of nearly 15 pounds per square inch of surface.

"We can not see the gases, and since they permeate all our tissues we do not feel their pressure except when they are in motion as wind. It used to be supposed that the atmosphere had no weight, and hence the saying 'light as air.'

"Since the density of air at sea level is only about one eight-hundredth part that of water, it follows that the atmosphere would be eight hundred times 34 feet, or about 5 miles in depth if it were of the same density at all altitudes, which it is not. Gases are easily compressed, and therefore the layers near sea level have the greatest density because they are compressed by the weight of all that lies above. With increase of distance above sea level this weight is decreased steadily by the amount of air that is left below, and thus the pressure and density gradually diminish to nothingness.

"So much of the atmosphere is compressed into the lower layers that one-half of it lies below an elevation of 3½ miles, although traces of its lighter gases have been revealed at an altitude of nearly 200 miles. Only one sixty-fourth of the atmosphere lies above an altitude of 21 miles, so we may realize that this gaseous envelope is relatively very thin as compared with the diameter of the earth.

"The air holds in suspension many substances, such as bacteria and dust particles. We may sometimes think that it would be a great advantage to have all such foreign matter eliminated, but if so it is because we do not realize the results.

"Only a small portion of the bacteria are of the disease-breeding types, while many of the remainder are of real benefit to mankind. Bacteria are the chief factors in manufacturing all of the products of fermentation, and also they are the active agents that disintegrate the organic matters in the soil and prepare them for plant food.

"The inanimate dust particles in the air are very important as they form nuclei on which water vapor condenses when air is cooled sufficiently, and without which there could be no clouds or rain."

* * *

On the condition of the atmosphere depends the number of stars that can be seen at night. The eye can see 6,000 stars. There are not many more than 6,000 stars that are visible to ordinary eyes under the best seeing conditions. Half of these stars are always below the horizon. That would leave about 3,000 visible at one time were it not for the fact that the fainter stars disappear when close to the horizon, because their light cannot penetrate the thick layers of mist-laden atmosphere there.

The number of stars visible to the naked eye in the clearest and darkest skies is between 2,000 and 2,500. Haze, moonlight or the glare of the street lamps of cities may reduce this number by half or more. A field-glass brings out more than 50,000, while a telescope of two inches aperture raises the number to hundreds of thousands. As the power of the telescope increases the star count leaps forward. It is estimated that the 100-inch reflector on Mount Wilson is capable of photographing more than a billion stars.

* * *

We are all interested in Mother Earth. From her we sprang, and in her bosom we find a last resting place. The earth is made up of solid matter originally gaseous, the approximate age of its outer layer as set forth by the United States Geological Survey an interesting story.

The rocks composing the earth's crust are grouped by geologists into three great classes—igneous, sedimentary, and metamorphic.

The igneous rocks have solidified from molten state.

Those that have solidified beneath the surface are known as intrusive rocks.

Those that have flowed out over the surface are known as effusive rocks, extrusive rocks, or lavas.

The term volcanic rock includes not only lavas but bombs, pumice, tuff, volcanic ash and other fragmental materials thrown out from volcanoes.

Sedimentary rocks are formed by the deposition of sediment in water (aqueous), or by the wind, (eolian).

The sediment may consist of rock fragments or particles of various sizes (conglomerate, sandstone, shale); of the remains or products of animals or plants (certain limestones and coal); of the product of chemical action or of evaporation (salt, gypsum, &c.); or of mixtures of these materials.

A characteristic feature of sedimentary deposits is a layered structure known as bedding or stratification.

Metamorphic rocks are derivatives of igneous or sedimentary rocks produced through mechanical or chemical activities in the earth's crust.

The unaltered sedimentary rocks are commonly stratified, and it is from their order of succession and that of their contained fossils that the fundamental data of historical geology have been deduced.

Era and Length Estimated	Period and Length Estimated	Epoch.	Characteristic Life.
Cenozoic. (Recent Life.) 60,000,000 yrs.	Quaternary. 2,000,000 yrs.	Recent. Pleistocene, or Glacial.	"Age of man." Animals and plants of modern types.
	Tertiary. 58,000,000 yrs.	Pliocene. Miocene. Oligocene. Eocene.	"Age of mammals." Possible first appearance of man. Rise and development of highest orders of plants.
Mesozoic. (Intermediate Life.) 117,000,000 yrs.	Cretaceous. 61,000,000 yrs.	Upper. Lower.	"Age of reptiles." Rise and culmination of huge land reptiles (dinosaurs). First appearance of birds and mammals; and palms and hardwood trees.
	Jurassic. 30,000,000 yrs.	Upper. Middle. Lower.	
	Triassic. 26,000,000 yrs.	Upper. Middle. Lower.	
Paleozoic. (Old Life.) 345,000,000 yrs.	Carboniferous. 115,000,000 yrs.	Permian. Pennsylvanian. Mississippian.	"Age of amphibians." Dominance of tree ferns and huge mosses. Primitive flowering plants and earliest cone-bearing trees. Beginnings of backboned land animals. Insects.
	Devonian. 42,000,000 yrs.	Upper. Middle. Lower.	"Age of fishes." Shellfish (mollusks) also abundant. Rise of amphibians and land plants.
	Silurian. 25,000,000 yrs.		Shell-forming sea animals dominant. Rise of fishes and of reef-building corals.
	Ordovician. 62,000,000 yrs.	Upper. Middle. Lower.	Shell-forming sea animals. Culmination of the bug-like marine crustaceans known as trilobites. First trace of insect life.
	Cambrian. 101,000,000 yrs.	Upper. Middle. Lower.	Trilobites, brachiopoids and other sea shells. Seaweeds (algae) abundant. No trace of land animals.
Proterozoic. (Primordial Life.) 1,335,000,000 yrs.	Pre-Cambrian.		First life that has left distinct record. Crustaceans, and algae.

The time figures in this table are taken from "The age of the earth," published in 1931 as Bulletin 80 of the National Research Council. They represent estimates by Prof. Charles Schuchert, based primarily on the thickness of sediment that accumulated during each of the divisions of geologic time. These estimates, however, are adjusted to the most reliable data obtained from the radioactive minerals and therefore have a greater probable accuracy than any estimates of geologic time that have been made thus far.

We read and hear a great deal about the Great Salt Lake, Utah's inland sea. Great Salt Lake, in gradual decline for twelve years, is approaching the saturation point, according to engineers, but fears that the inland sea is "drying up" are groundless. With its present salt content nearly 28 per cent, the great body of brine is just about at the stage in which water, unless especially treated, cannot form a more dense solution. This means additional salt will merely crystallize on the lake bed. The lake reached its all-time low—3.1 feet below the arbitrary zero gauge level—in November, 1935. Then its percentage of salt content was 28. Rains have raised the lake to minus 1.8 feet, reports A. B. Purton, water resources engineer for the United States Geological Survey, and thus probably have reduced the salt content to 27 or 26 per cent.

In saying that fears that Salt Lake was "drying up" were groundless, Purton declared a study of past recordings revealed that the lake ebbed and rose over the years with the great cycles of drought and rain. Bathers consider the great inland sea's decline a boon because of the miles of smooth beaches it affords. Salt companies find it easier to extract their product. And Utah residents, inclined to be boastful, point to the lake and say, "We have here the saltiest body of water in the world."

* * *

In this day marked with disrespect for law, order, morality and religion, it would seem worth while to repeat an abstract of a speech delivered by J. Edgar Hoover, September 19, 1936, before the Holy Name Societies at New York City. Mr. Hoover, as our readers know, is the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice, commonly known as the chief of the "G" men, who have done so much to repress kidnapping and other major crimes, Mr. Hoover said:

"It is all very well to say that youth should have its fling, but statistics show that the way of youth is tending too swiftly toward the path of crime. There is no excuse for the fact that 700,000 American boys and girls were enlisted in the army of crime prior to reaching voting age. There is no suitable explanation which the fathers and mothers of America can make for this outrageous situation.

"In addition to criminal wreckage of youth, which lays a heavy enough burden on us all, this parental indifference in America tends to create a weakening even of our political structure. Instigators of subversive activities against our form of Government recruit their army of revolt from the ranks of youth.

"And they win these tragic, misguided young zealots because parents have been too lazy or too ignorant of existing conditions, or too enamored of false philosophies to attack teachings foreign to our ideals and repugnant to the solid American wisdom and common sense which should exist in every home. No boy or girl will be a recruit to subversive activities against our traditions if he or she has been correctly reared and taught by responsible parents that America can exist only as a community of God-fearing, sober-minded, and liberty-loving free men and women.

"The time has come when proper respect for law should be a prime element of all education, in the church, in the home, in the school, in the college, and in our daily life. Children should be taught the filthiness of crime. They should be shown the utter lack of reward, the fear in which a person must live if he is honestly pursued; the career of bribery and underworld chicanery he must pursue if he is to escape apprehension. Children must be shown that there has been no change in the old laws of cause and effect; that crime brings punishment and there is no way to escape it.

"Nothing can be accomplished by the punishment of an individual unless that discipline becomes an object lesson to the rest of civilization. It means nothing in the eradication of crime if a person receives no stigma by his conviction and if he is constantly aided in his life of law evasion by the examples of countles persons who have escaped punishment for their misdeeds.

"Therefore, the causes behind such a condition must be wiped out. The political and other aids which allow crime to flourish and the sentimental nuisances which pamper and pet a prisoner who should be undergoing punishment commensurate with his misdeed, must be eliminated.

"We cannot progress; we cannot go forward toward law-obedience until we cease our retrogression and start anew upon a plane of understanding, of sincerity, of integrity, efficiency, and education in the all-important field of building again what this country so sadly needs —a reverence and respect for the majesty of our laws—for obedience to the law means liberty."

* * *

THE SEVEN WONDERS OF THE ANCIENT WORLD

The seven wonders of the ancient world have ever intrigued humanity, young and old. The Great Pyramids and that inscrutable lady known as "The Sphinx" are the best known of the seven, however, it was the Colossus of Rhodes that most interested us in our youthful days. The other wonders are no less interesting so we give them all, representing, as they do, the work and ambitions of men who have passed out of sight, winning a specie of immortality by that which they left behind.

PYRAMIDS OF EGYPT—They were built in connection with the mortuary cult of the kings and were

presumably the royal tombs; although the pyramids were looted in antiquity and only one royal body was ever found in a pyramid and it had been violated.

Beginning at Gizeh, opposite Cairo, the pyramids stretch for about sixty miles south on the west bank of the Nile. They date from about 3000-1800 B. C., according to Director James H. Breasted of the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago.

The most ancient is the famous step-pyramid at Saggara, which is the tomb of Zoser, the second king of the third dynasty, about 3,000 B. C.

The Great Pyramid is the Pyramid of Cheops, and is thought to have been, when intact, 481 feet high, and 756 feet square at the base. It is now 450 feet high, 746 feet square at the base, and covers nearly 13 acres. It contained, it is said, 2,300,000 stone blocks.

The two other large pyramids were, it is conjectured, the tombs of Kings Khafra and Menkaura. The ground plan of a fourth large pyramid was discovered in 1932.

South of Luxor (ancient Thebes) is the tomb of young King Tutankhamen (1350 B. C.), discovered by Howard Carter in 1922. He was the son-in-law of King Akhenaten and Queen Nefertiti, and before going on the throne was Prince Tutankhaten. In the tomb were gold sequins, buttons, and head-dress ornaments covered with a rose-purple film which was full of tiny bubbles, produced by mixing gold, iron, and arsenic.

THE SPHINX, near Gizeh, is a great wingless crouching lion with a human head, hewn out of solid stone. It stands in the midst of the vast quarry from which Cheops (2900 B. C.) cut the stone for his pyramid and for the royal cemetery on the plateau adjoining the quarry on the north. The Sphinx was carved out of one immense rock in the quarry, by order of Chephren, son of Cheops. It had been rejected for the pyramid because it consisted of layers of hard gray and soft yellow stone. The body of the Sphinx was painted red, the head-dress white, the eyes had a natural coloring. Its body is 150 feet long, the head 30 feet long, the front paws 50 feet long. The face is 14 feet wide. The distance from the crown of the head to the base of the figure is 70 feet. Being situated in a hollow it has been covered with windblown sand from time to time. The Sphinx was dug out in the 18th Dynasty, and was worshipped as the sun god. The Romans (100 B. C.) restored it. In the Middle Ages the Arabs called it Father of Fear. The figure was repaired first by Thotmes IV. The Romans sacrificed at a small temple they built between the paws. Several years ago the Sphinx was again dug out and repaired by the Egyptian Department of Antiquities.

THE HANGING GARDENS OF BABYLON were near the Euphrates River, in the palace of King Nebuchadnezzar, 60 miles south of the present City of Bagdad, and not far from the eastern border of the Syrian Desert of Northern Arabia. The terraced gardens, planted with flowers and small trees, with fountains and refectories interspersed, were 75 to 300 feet above the ground. Water was stored in a reservoir on the top terrace and was piped down to the gardens. They date from about 600 B. C.

THE TEMPLE OF DIANA in Asia Minor at Ephesus, an ancient but now vanished city on the east side of the Aegean Sea, south of Smyrna, was built in the Fifth Century B. C. by the Ionian cities, as a joint monument, from plans by the architect Ctesiphon. The building was of marble, 425 x 225 feet and the roof was supported by 127 columns of Parian marble each 60 feet high and each weighing about 150 tons. In 356 B. C., the temple was burned by Herostratus, a crank who wanted notoriety.

THE STATUE OF JUPITER OLYMPUS, in the valley of Olympia, province of Elis, 12 miles or so inland from the west coast of the southern peninsula of Greece, which anciently was called the Peloponnesus, was begun by the Greek sculptor Phidias after he had been banished from Athens in 432 B. C. It was of marble encrusted with ivory and the draperies were of beaten gold.

THE TOMB OF MAUSOLUS, King of Caria, in Asia Minor, at Halicarnassus, on the eastern side of the Aegean Sea opposite Greece. It was built of marble about 352 B. C., by Queen Artemisia, the widow, was named *Mausoleum*, and was remarkable for its beauty and its magnificent interior. It was destroyed by an earthquake.

THE PHAROS OF ALEXANDRIA, a white marble light-house or watch-tower on the island of Pharos, in the port of Alexandria, Egypt, was completed by King Ptolemy Philadelphus 265-247 B. C. The island had been joined by Alexander the Great to the mainland of Egypt by a causeway when he founded Alexandria. The structure cost $850,000. It was over 400 feet high. It was partly razed in the 5th Century, A. D., and was destroyed in 1375 by an earthquake.

THE COLOSSUS OF RHODES was a brass statue of the Greek sun-god Apollo 70 cubits (about 109 feet) high erected by Charles of Lindus at the port of the City of Rhodes on the island of Rhodes in the eastern part of the Mediterranean Sea off the coast of Asia Minor north of Alexandria. It took 12 years to build, cost 300 talents ($258,000), was completed about 280 B. C. and was thrown down 224 B. C. by an earthquake.

OTHER WONDERS OF THE WORLD

THE GREAT WALL OF CHINA, built in the Third Century B. C., extended along the Northern frontier of that country, from the northern part of the Gulf of Pechili, on the Yellow Sea, north of Peking, in

a zigzag course, to Syning, on the boarder of Turkestan.

Professor Geil, who made a reconnaissance of the wall about 1908, visiting both ends of it and several intermediate points, estimates the total length of the Great Wall, including all known spurs, curves, and loops, at 2,550 miles; with 25,000 watch-towers built into the wall and 15,000 detached watch-towers. The air-line distance between the point where the wall reaches the sea at Shankaikwan and the western terminus, identified by Professor Geil on the Great White River west of Suchow in the pan-handle of Kansu Province, is 1,145 miles.

The wall which has crumbled into heaps in many places was, at Kalgan, (as measured in 1900 by Col. H. B. Ferguson), 17 feet, 6 inches, thick and 16 feet high, made of two face walls of large brick, filled between with earth and stones.

THE TOWER OF BABEL, at the Chaldean City of Ur in lower Mesopotamia, has completely disappeared. The base of the tower was 300 x 300 feet, tapering through 7 stages to the Shrine at the top. The height also was 300 feet.

A smaller Tower of Babel was the ZIGGURAT at Ur, 195 x 130 feet at the base, and probably more than 150 feet high. That region was thickly peopled over 4,000 years before Christ. The royal tombs date from 3500 B. C. In these tombs, which gave evidence of human sacrifice on a lavish scale, the bodies of kings and queens, soldiers and domestic servants, were found buried with an unbelievable wealth of jewelry, harps of silver and wood, vessels, weapons and tools of gold and silver, inlaid gaming boards and vanity boxes.

STONEHENGE, an assemblage of huge shaped stones in 3 circles, one within another, on Salisbury Plain, 90 miles or so southwest of London, England. The outer circle is 100 feet in diameter, the next within is 75 feet in diameter, and the circle inside that one has a diameter of 40 feet. Extending around the outer circle is a deep trench 333 feet in diameter. The stones of the outer circle, originally about 30 in number, average 12 x 6 x 3 feet, fastened in couples by blocks fixed across the tops. The stones in the inner circles are smaller.

THE CATACOMBS at Rome were the sepulchres of the early Christians, and consisted of more than 40 groups of labyrinths, or galleries and chambers, covering 615 acres, sometimes extending 5 stories (70 feet) below the surface of the ground.

THE CIRCUS MAXIMUS, at Rome, built 605 B. C., by King Tarquin and rebuilt and enlarged by Julius Caesar some years before the birth of Christ, was 312 feet high, 1,875 feet long, and 625 feet wide. It then held 150,000 spectators, but the capacity was increased to 385,000 in the Fourth Century A. D. The place was used for games and for horse and chariot races.

THE COLISEUM, OR COLOSSEUM, at Rome, one of the largest ampitheatres in the world, was begun by the Emperor Vespasian and finished by the Emperor Domitian, 82 A. D. In 238 A. D. a fourth story was added. The ruins still stand. The building, elliptical, was 615 x 510 feet, and the floor of the arena was 281 x 176 feet. The walls were concrete; the seats, marble; 50,000 persons could sit, 20,000 could stand. The cost was 10,000,000 crowns ($15,000,000). The work of construction was done by 12,000 slaves from Jerusalem. Wild animals were kept in dens under the floor. Thousands of persons, including early Christians, perished in combats with lions and tigers. Gladiators also fought there.

THE APPIAN WAY, built 313 B. C., by Censor Appius Claudius, 360 miles long, extending from Rome south to Capua, above Naples, and thence to the East, across Italy to Brindisi (then called Brundusium), on the Adriatic Sea, opposite Turkey. It was thus the highway to the Levant.

THE MOSQUE OF ST. SOPHIA, at Constantinople, was built as a Christian Cathedral by the Roman Emperor Justinian, 531-538 A. D., in the form of a Greek cross, 269 x 143 feet with a flattened dome 180 feet high, set in a cluster of cupolas and minarets. The brick walls are lined on the inside with marble plundered from Greek temples. The Sultan of Turkey, Mohammed II., turned the cathedral into a mosque in 1453 A. D.

THE LEANING TOWER OF PISA, built in 1154 A. D., at Pisa, Italy, by Romano Pisano and William of Innsbruck, was intended to stand upright, but the soil beneath gradually gave way on one side, until the marble structure was 16 feet out of the perpendicular. The foundation is now being reinforced, by direction of Premier Mussolini. This 8-story bell tower is round and is 188 feet high. There are other leaning towers at St. Moritz, Ems, Ulm, Asinelli, and Garisenda.

THE PORCELAIN TOWER OF NANKIN was built in that ancient capital of South China in the early part of the 15th Century. It was an octagonal 8-story tower, 261 feet high. The Taiping revolutionists destroyed it in 1853.

THE VATICAN AT ROME is the largest residence in the world, containing several thousand rooms. It stands on the north side of the River Tiber and its nucleus was a house built in the time of the Emperor Constantine. It was enlarged from time to time and has been the only regular home of the Roman Pontiffs since 1377. Deep fissures in the masonry resulted, late in 1931, in the partial collapse of the Sistine Hall library. Earth movements were

blamed. Extensive strengthening and repairs have been made.

THE CATHEDRAL OF ST. PETER, AT ROME, the largest church in the world, begun in 1506 by Pope Julius, and completed in 126 years, covers 18,000 square yards and is 636 feet long, with a nave, or cross-section, 151 feet long. The top of the cross on the dome is 448 feet above the ground.

ANGKOR, a ruined temple city in Cambodia, in French Indo-China. Until 1907, it was in the province of Battambong, in Siam. Then it went to France, by treaty. The city was founded at the end of the Ninth Century by Yacovarman, king of the Khmers, and lasted until the middle of the Thirteenth Century when the Siamese drove them to the south where they established a new Cambodian Capital at Pnom Penh.

THE TEMPLE OF KARNAK, in Egypt, built 3,500 years ago and now in ruins inclosed 9½ acres of ground, but it was a low structure, consisting of a series of connected halls, with open courts.

THE PALACE OF SHAH JEHAN, the Mogul emperor at Delhi, India, erected in the first half of the 17th century, inclosed more than 100 acres, the walls forming courts by meeting various wings. The building proper covered about 53 acres, the wing occupied by the women of the harem and the eunuchs covering 20 acres. The British destroyed most of the palace during the Indian mutiny, excepting the private audience chamber. In the Great Audience Chamber was the Peacock Throne, covered with gems.

THE PALACE OF SARGON, at Khorsabad, Assyria, built in the eighth century before Christ, covered 18 acres.

THE ESCURIAL or Escorial of Spain, 25 miles northwest of Madrid, commenced in 1563 A. D. by King Philip II and finished in 1586, cost $50,000,000, covered 8 acres and included within its walls a royal palace, church, mausoleum, monastery, library, and museum. It was damaged by a stroke of lightning in 1872.

THE LOUVRE AND TUILERIES, at Paris, were joined by walls in the 17th century, inclosed 45 acres of ground. In 1871, during the Commune, the Tuileries was destroyed. The Louvre covers seven acres. It was a royal palace under King Dagobert, in the 7th century, was a prison in the 13th century, a palace again in the 14th century; Napoleon turned it into a museum and gallery of paintings.

THE CITADEL, built after 1811 by Henri Christophe, King of Haiti, stands on top of a mountain known as the Bishop's Hat (Bonnet-a-l'Eveque), 2,500 feet above sea level, in the heart of a jungle, 14 miles south of Cap-Haitien. The walls are 140 feet high, and the main gun corridor is 270 feet long and 30 feet wide. Below it is the abyss of the Grand Boucan, with a drop of 700 feet.

THE BATHS OF DIOCLETIAN, at Rome (3rd century, A. D.) covered 10 acres. Among large buildings of today are the Paris Opera House, 3½ acres; the Legislative Building, New Delhi, India, 13 acres; the Houses of Parliament in London, 8 acres; the new Department of Commerce Building in Washington, 7.6 acres; the Palais de Justice in Brussels, 6 acres; London County Hall, 5 acres; Nebraska State Capitol, 4.4 acres; and the British Museum, 4.3 acres.

Run of the Mine

Foolish Predictions

FOLLOWING the Boy Scout doctrine of doing a good turn each day, we picked up a man when driving to the office a few days ago. This gentleman having nothing whatever to do with the coal industry, immediately began to tell the writer how inevitable was a coal mine strike on April 1st.

Confessing his lack of knowledge of the situation except what he had read about "this man Lewis" in the newspapers, he was as certain of a strike as he was that he had cakes and sausage for breakfast. Then we found the Mine Workers Journal of February 15th on our desk in which was published the following editorial:

FOOLISH PREDICTIONS

"Newspapers of the country could render a distinct service to the industrial stability of the nation if they would discontinue the practice of predicting a strike of bituminous coal miners on the first of next April. Certain papers have even gone so far as to say that a suspension is inevitable. Of course, such predictions are based upon a policy of 'raise hell and sell papers.' There is no sense in such gratuitous prophecies. No one knows whether there will be a suspension of operations on the first of April nor any other date. Only time can determine that question, and all of this wild guesswork now being indulged in is the merest rot. There is no sound basis upon which such a prediction could be predicated.

"Miners and operators are to meet in New York on February 17 in the joint conference to negotiate a new Appalachian agreement to take the place of the one that expires on March 31. Miners, operators and the public hope the conference may be successful in working out this problem. Whoever says the conference will or will not be successful is making an unsafe prediction. In fact, the definite issues that will confront the confer-

ence have not yet been joined. No one yet knows what either side may demand. There has been shadow boxing by the operators, all of which doesn't mean a thing. No one takes it seriously, except, perhaps, those newspapers and writers who would like to stir up trouble in the industry.

"April first is a long way in the future, and there is plenty of intervening time in which the conference may work out a new contract. There is nothing in the history of joint negotiations in the coal industry upon which to hang a definite prediction that it will not do so.

"Those who indulge in such dire prophecies would render a public service if they would but keep their measly fingers out of the case and permit the joint conference to do its work without hindrance or complication."

We must confess that many of our past coal mine shut downs were sought by operators, who felt it necessary to justify the actions of their salesmen in urging the storage of coal, with the further thought that a suspension of sufficient length to burn up the storage piles helped the general market situation. This leads us to observe that the editorial above quoted represents a well justified rebuke to the predatory minded salesman and the garrulous newspaper coal columnist, who is continuously seeking the sensational. John Lewis and the responsible coal operators do not want a strike and if the Appalachian District operators will "jell" their ideas, submitting to the mine workers a concrete proposition, the coal mining industry will roll along on schedule, adding in 1937 to the gains made in tonnage, earnings and employment, enjoyed in 1936.

It will interest our employes to know that on February 16th, The Union Pacific Coal Company had 2,398 union men in its employ, a gain of 838 from Jan. 1, 1934, an increase of 53 per cent in men employed, the average annual earnings of all union employes was in 1936, $1,482.24, a gain from 1933 of $393.61, or 36 per cent. The coal industry nation wide is going ahead and those who talk strike should seek a job of real "spragging" in some mine.

The "Sit Down" Strike

SOME years ago a number of "nuts" originated the scheme of "sitting down" for days on the top of flag poles raised from the ground or from the top of buildings, the crossboard upon which the sitters roosted usually nailed to the top of the pole, the American flag in some instances attached to the pole below the roost.

As there were no problems of human life (at least of consequence) involved, the nation took the antics humorously, the process of victualling the sitter carried on through the medium of a rope attached to a basket, which was raised and lowered by the subject at meal times. A blanket was provided for cover during the night and an umbrella was used to keep off rain. Notoriety seeking individuals employed this medium for a few weeks when the novelty disappeared.

Indicative of the contagious character of the emotional outbursts all the world seems to be subject to, readers of the daily press were regaled last month by the antics of a saphead, who chained himself to a hall radiator outside the door of his inamorata, vowing to stay chained until she promised to marry him. What a start to make toward a sane married life.

Within the past year miners in certain continental European countries staged sit down starvation strikes inside of the mines where they were employed, threatening to die together if certain things they demanded were not done for them. We are given to wonder if the sit down strikes recently staged in the motor and allied industries were not another phase of the flag pole sitters craze of a few years ago.

Wherever the idea originated, the taking possession of others' property in defiance of all law and order was a reprehensible piece of disorder, one that will bring no permanent betterment to the workmen engaging in same. As a young man suggested to us a few days ago, what would any working, business, or professional man say, if the milk driver came into the kitchen demanding that the housewife buy $5.00 worth of milk tickets at an increased price, and after receiving a refusal, the driver sat down on the kitchen chair, planked his feet on the edge of the cookstove, saying, "if that is the way you feel about it, I will sit right here until you come across."

We wish to here say again, what we have been saying, writing and preaching for more than a generation, that it is high time that this so-called enlightened civilization of ours provide some intelligent means of adjudicating labor differences, equally binding on employer and employes. In the opinion of many not involved in the motor company controversy, the sit down strikers ran perilously near to a terrible blood letting, one which might have rivalled the Saint Bartholomew Day massacre of Paris, in 1572.

Crazy Legislation

MANY half baked legislative acts are introduced in both our State and Federal legislative bodies but of all we have seen, Senate Bill No. 11, introduced January 13, in the Washington State legislature takes the bun, in fact this particular bun should have "lots of currants in it."

This proposed law called the "Coal Miners' Wage Security Act," which applies to coal mines only, was gotten up to protect the mine worker from loss of wages due, we suppose, to the insolvency of his employer. Among other provisions, this proposed law would require the mine owner to submit annually on September 15th, to The Director, Department of Labor, a statement of the total wages paid by him in the preceding twelve months. It also requires that a statement of assets and liabilities, including mortgages, be likewise submitted to the Director; then comes the real test. The law would provide that, "On or before the first day of September of each year, every mine owner shall lodge with the State Treasurer, through the office of the Director, security for the payment of wages during the period of twelve months after and from the said day * * * *." Just what the securities to be deposited are to consist of is not clearly set out, but cash will be taken if the mine owner has no securities. If the mine owner fails to pay his employes then the Director shall declare him insolvent and the securities shall be applied on wages left unpaid. The Act also provides an appropriation of $10,000 from State funds for administration purposes with $100,000 to be taken out of the "Coal Miners' Wages Security Fund." Where the "hundred grand" are to come from is not made clear unless the mine owners' security deposits are used for that purpose.

This Act, like thousands of others introduced by legislators, is class legislation, unconstitutional, unworkable, just another nuisance. In practice how could a small mine owner raise money equal to a year's pay roll for deposit with the State Treasurer. If he cannot pay wages when earned, how could he pay unearned wages in advance. There are coal mine owners whose annual pay rolls run up into millions. Where would they get the securities or cash required by this law? The whole Act is ridiculous. Believing as we do that all sums earned by labor (even by doctors) should be paid promptly, it is not unreasonable to ask why coal mine labor constitutes a class different from labor employed in lumbering, metal mining, in factories or offices. Laws like this only prove our growing unfitness to make the best use of our form of government. When we, in the coal mining industry, conclude that we are just like other people, some of this hysteria for more laws will disappear.

Death of Mr. Francis Rawle Wadleigh

There died in an Alexandria, Virginia, hospital on January 14, an old and valued friend of the coal industry, Mr. Francis Rawle Wadleigh. It was our privilege to know Mr. Wadleigh for many years, and we shall not forget the kindly, unassuming gentleman, who was also our personal friend.

"Frank" as he was generally called, was a native of Pennsylvania, graduating from Princeton University in 1883. Leaving college, he became a machinist's apprentice, later becoming a locomotive fireman, rising to the position of Assistant to the President of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway.

Mr. Wadleigh's business and engineering connections were too numerous to here recite, but wherever he came in contact with men he made friends. During the war he gave assistance to the government in the handling of fuel, and during the shortage of 1923 he served as Federal Fuel Distributor of coal throughout the nation.

Mr. Wadleigh was in his seventy-second year when he passed away, having suffered much ill health in recent years. Modest, unassuming and always kindly and gracious, the world was the better for Frank Wadleigh.

The Canal Digging Racket

WE READ an editorial in a recent issue of The Chicago Tribune that rings so true as to justify its reproduction. In the old days when the army engineers were allowed to report on proposed waterway improvements, the people were given the facts; then came the day of racketeering, every state and community out to "get theirs while the getting was good," and so the taxpayers' money is being wasted in the impossible with no end in sight. By the way it might also be in order to page the windbreak forestation project that lapped up a few millions a couple of years ago. Here is the canal digging editorial first referred to:

"Over a period of years national and state governments have spent a billion dollars on the canalization of rivers in the Mississippi watershed. The objective, as shouted from the house tops, is to give the middle west the benefit of low cost water transportation. As each appropriation is made, groups of promoters cite the low freight rates available on the Great Lakes and supposed to exist in France and Germany. Nobody appears to question the oft-repeated lure of cheap water service, and the whole valley has been looking forward to that mystic day when the public will cash in on its investment. As year after year rolls away and long tows of heavily loaded barges fail to make their appearance an increasing number of citizens are wondering what is wrong with the picture. Why are canals, so valuable in Germany, not utilized in the United States?

"A favorite answer is that the American public is not water-minded, but a glance at the map of Germany will raise suspicions that there are other reasons. The rivers flow from the interior to the seacoast to drain the country of its exports as naturally as water from the

fields. American rivers run to the Gulf of Mexico and across the traffic stream, which is eastward. The Rhine has its reservoir at Lake Constance, and other German rivers are fed by melting Alpine snows. Our streams are dependent on rainfall. Pictures of the Rhine show high banks and a well defined course, duplicated only by our Hudson. Western rivers meander over an alluvial plain and have neither depth nor banks worth mentioning. Germany's rivers are easily accessible to coal and ore, which are united at steel plants. These raw materials are not accessible to water transportation except on the Great Lakes and Monongahela. It is also surprising to learn that even in Germany and France the railroad is the backbone of the transportation system.

"The real reason for the continued expenditures is the existence of a public racket. Years ago state and federal expenditures were authorized for such bona fide canalization work as the St. Clair and St. Marys rivers. On their completion, dredging companies and contractors sought other fields for employment and the public was carried away by the success of the first ventures. Now the racketeers have banded themselves together with groups of misguided enthusiasts, and as fast as one project is completed another is proposed. First it was a six foot channel on the upper Mississippi and Missouri, and now it is nine feet. As these latter works near completion there are rumblings of demands for a twelve foot depth.

"Some day the taxpayers will realize that the country hasn't a Chinaman's chance of receiving even the smallest benefit from the huge waterway system that has been planned. They will learn that a highly organized band of canal builders, who reap benefits not only from construction but from maintenance, have sold the farmers a gold brick."

More and Deeper Oil Wells

WE HAVE heretofore commented on the astonishing depth to which wells drilled in search of oil are being driven. The drilling of a deep well has become a fine art and no class of worker displays more skill, and ingenuity than does the driller in his daily task.

For some years there has been a statistical rivalry over ownership of the world's deepest oil well. In 1931 the Tide Water Associated Oil Company laid claim to the title with its Lloyd No. 57 at 8,823 feet and again in 1932 with its Lloyd No. 83 at 9,710 feet. This record stood until a few weeks ago when honors went to the Texas Company's Rigolette No. 5 in the Lafitte field, Jefferson Parish, La., which reached a depth of 10,244. Last week Tide Water proudly announced completion of a new well at a depth of 10,569 or just nine feet more than two miles. The world's deepest producing oil well is McGonigle No. 12, located in the Ventura Avenue field, California.

Death of Ex-Senator Carey

Robert Davis Carey, 58, at one time Governor of Wyoming, and of late years (1930-1936), United States Senator, died at the home of his niece in Cheyenne on Sunday night, January 17, from heart complications. Funeral services were held at St. Marks Episcopal Church, January 20, Rev. Chas. A. Bennett officiating, interment at Lakeview Cemetery, Cheyenne.

Robert Davis Carey

Federal, State, City and County offices were closed during the afternoon out of respect to his memory, and special committees from both branches of the legislature attended the obsequies.

His father, the late Joseph M. Carey, likewise was in early days Governor of the State as well as United States Senator.

"Bob" Carey, as he was affectionately known by his hosts of friends, was born and raised in Wyoming and his sudden taking away has brought sincere regret and sadness.

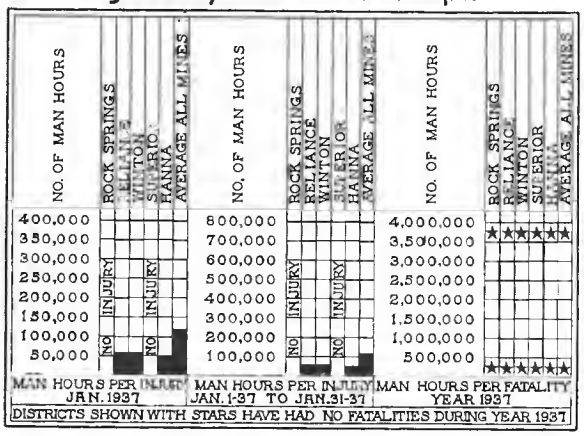
When illness overtook him, Mr. Carey was enroute to his home at Careyhurst, after being present at a Stockmen's convention at El Paso, Texas. He operated one of the largest ranches in the State, embracing 70,000 acres, located in Converse County.

FIND COAL BY GEOPHYSICS

Prospecting for anthracite coal by geophysical methods is feasible, members of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers heard recently at their annual meeting in the Engineering Societies Building. An intensive survey of the Mahanoy City area in Pennsylvania, made between September, 1934, and August, 1935, provided results which have since been checked by actual drilling, it was stated.

» » » Make It Safe « « «

January Accident Graph



We are starting off the new year by having to report three injuries for the month of January, none of which should cause any severe disability, but which will keep some of the injured workmen away from their work for several weeks or even, in one case, several months. All three accidents happened to accident-prone victims; that is, these workmen have all been injured several times before.

Whenever a man has been injured several times, efforts will have to be made to place him in an occupation where there is less danger of his being injured. This usually means less responsibility and less wages for an accident-prone man, but at that it is much better than to have him injured or to cause injury to a fellow workman.

The difference sometimes between a fatal injury and a serious injury is very small and you often wonder at the miraculous escape of a workman from an accident in a mine.

There are many different ways a man can get injured in a coal mine, especially today with all of the machinery that has been placed in a mine for him to use, and, in the case of cutting machines, the most dangerous part is the cutter-chain, which is in most cases totally unguarded. Gear guards and other kinds of guards no doubt do some good, but most of the accidents underground are due to man failures, that is, a worker fails to perform his work as it should be done or as he was instructed to do. He may be physically unfit for the work he is trying to perform or he may not be mentally up to standard, or have other worries that cause his mind to wander.

It has been stated many times that the three "E's" of Safety are Engineering, Education and Enforcement. There still remains much to be done in the matter of education and enforcement, and by these means, we can expect more safety. Study your job, practice safety and see that the rules are enforced.

COMPENSABLE INJURIES AND MAN HOURS BY MINES

JANUARY, 1937

Place	*Man Hours*	*Injuries*	*Man Hours Per Injury*
Rock Springs No. 4..	36,134	0	No Injury
Rock Springs No. 8..	44,282	0	No Injury
Rock Springs Outside	19,430	0	No Injury
Total.....	99,846	0	No Injury
Reliance No. 1.....	39,725	0	No Injury
Reliance No. 7.....	6,272	1	6,272
Reliance Outside ...	12,152	0	No Injury
Total.....	58,149	1	58,149
Winton No. 1.....	47,971	1	47,971
Winton Outside	10,143	0	No Injury
Total.....	58,114	1	58,114
Superior "B"	26,110	0	No Injury
Superior "C"	27,069	0	No Injury
Superior "D"	1,050	0	No Injury
Superior "E"	22,687	0	No Injury
Superior Outside	18,032	0	No Injury
Total.....	94,948	0	No Injury
Hanna No. 4.....	36,981	1	36,981
Hanna Outside	12,380	0	No Injury
Total.....	49,361	1	49,361
All Districts, 1937...	360,418	3	120,139
All Districts, 1936...	291,952	1	291,952

January Injuries

MIKE BALEN, *Juglo-Slav, age 45, loading end man, Reliance No. 7 Mine, Section No. 2.* Fracture of right foot. Period of disability undetermined.

While pulling a trip of empty cars with a small Treadwell hoist, the hoist struck side of workman's leg and foot. This accident was avoidable. The entry should have been driven in farther so that the hoist could have been aligned properly in relation with rope running in the center of the track. The rope should have been hitched onto the end coupling of the advancing car, the hoist properly braced with

props and the operator should have stood at the back of the hoist instead of alongside of it.

STEWART TAIT, *Canadian, age 43, rope rider, Winton No. 1 Mine, Section No. 1.* Fractured pelvis. Period of disability estimated three months.

Stewart had belled the hoistman to pull two empty cars up from the face of the slope and as the trip started to move he stepped up onto the bumper of the rope car. The roof is low in this section of the slope and is supported by posts with mine ties used as cap pieces which extended over the rails leaving only nine inches of clearance between the cap pieces and top of the cars. The rope speed of this sinking hoist is extremely slow but at that Stewart failed to lower his body sufficiently and was caught between the cap piece and top of the car and was dragged into the empty car. Had the car been loaded this accident would have resulted in a fatality. The accident was avoidable. A careful rope rider would have anticipated this very accident and would not have been caught in this manner. Probably the mine management should have taken down the 22 inches of boney roof and timbered the slope properly. Stewart has been injured several times before and has demonstrated by having this accident that he is not adapted for haulage duty.

GEORGE STAURAKAKIS, *Greek, age 39, driller, Hanna No. 4 Mine, Section No. 8.* Compound dislocation of left index finger. Period of disability estimated two weeks.

George claims that when he was putting the drilling machine chuck into the drill bit that was inserted into a partly drilled hole, the drilling machine started to run without his even touching the switch, which caused the drill bit to rotate and catch his glove, twisting his finger. With the number of drilling machines in use, this seems improbable as it is the first time such an accident has occurred over a period of years' using them. George has been injured several other times and has demonstrated that he is not adapted for drilling. He will very likely have to be placed on another job where there is less danger of his being injured. A little more care would have prevented this accident.

An Accident Record for Eleven Years

SINCE publishing our accident record page 69, February magazine, we have gone back five years further for a starting point that lies behind the effort that has been made commencing January 1, 1931. During the past six years, a substantial increase in team work has been brought about, the improvement in number of man hours per accident justifying the statement that progress is really being made.

The number of fatalities suffered in 1936 was most unfortunate, totaling, as they did, six, against an average of four yearly in our mining activities in the period 1931-35. There is, however, but a hair line between a fatal and a non-fatal accident, and it is quite possible for a workman to suffer a total disability accident which would be less preferable than death.

That remarkable progress has been made, with further improvement attainable, should inspire every employe, whether official or workman, to use their utmost endeavors toward the total elimination of fatal accidents and the reduction of non-fatal accidents to the absolute minimum.

We should all keep in mind that the way to stop fatal accidents is to avoid the non-fatals, the line between the two, as we have said, but a hair's breadth in thickness, and, as measured by time, merely a split second. The tabulation following should inspire all toward greater effort.

COMPARISON OF COAL LOADED MECHANICALLY TO TOTAL TONS MINED, WITH NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS, FATAL AND NON-FATAL, TOGETHER WITH MAN-HOURS OF EXPOSURE PER ACCIDENT, FOR TWO PERIODS OF FIVE YEARS AND FOR YEAR 1936

Years	Tons Coal Mined	Loaded Mechanically Tons	Loaded Mechanically Per Cent	Total Man-hours Exposure	Fatal Accidents	Non-fatal Accidents	Total Accidents	Man-hours Exposure Per Accident: Fatal	Man-hours Exposure Per Accident: Non-fatal	Man-hours Exposure Per Accident: All Accidents
1926-7-8-9-30	14,412,350	6,706,905	46.53	17,539,288	43	1,335	1,378	407,890	13,138	12,728
1931-2-3-4-5	11,886,639	10,580,560	89.05	14,411,792	21	360	381	720,590	40,033	37,826
1936	3,286,159	3,284,569	99.95	3,744,232	6	47	53	624,039	79,664	70,646

NOTE: One fatality in period 1931-35 suffered by contractor, no man hours available; actual mine fatalities totaled 20.

Individual Safety Standings of the Various Mine Sections

In the Annual Safety Contest

THE first month of 1937 shows that there are 77 underground sections and 5 surface sections, a total of 82 that worked 360,418 man hours. Three injuries in the mines, at Reliance, Winton and Hanna, made the man hours per injury 120,139, whereas in 1936 it was 291,952, due to the fact that only one accident (a fatality) happened during the same period last year.

While none of the injuries that happened this month are of a very serious nature, they were of a type that could have been very serious or even fatal. The regrettable part is that they could have been readily prevented. We hope the ensuing months of this year will prove that a better safety record can be achieved, which can be done only by each individual doing his job as it should be done, that is, doing it safely.

UNDERGROUND SECTIONS

	Section Foreman	*Mine*	*Section*	*Man Hours*	*Injuries*	*Man Hours Per Injury*
1.	R. J. Buxton	Rock Springs 8,	Section 1	8,001	0	No Injury
2.	John Sorbie	Rock Springs 8,	Section 5	5,502	0	No Injury
3.	John Cukale	Rock Springs 4,	Section 6	5,264	0	No Injury
4.	Chester McTee	Rock Springs 4,	Section 9	5,187	0	No Injury
5.	Thomas Whalen	Superior C,	Section 2	5,096	0	No Injury
6.	Frank Hearne	Hanna 4,	Section 2	5,047	0	No Injury
7.	Clyde Rock	Superior C,	Section 5	4,949	0	No Injury
8.	Alfred Leslie	Superior B,	Section 7	4,844	0	No Injury
9.	Joe Goyen	Superior B,	Section 5	4,585	0	No Injury
10.	Pat Campbell	Rock Springs 8,	Section 10	4,578	0	No Injury
11.	Matt Marshall	Rock Springs 8,	Section 6	4,452	0	No Injury
12.	R. T. Wilson	Winton 1,	Section 9	4,368	0	No Injury
13.	Ed. While	Hanna 4,	Section 5	4,291	0	No Injury
14.	Jed Orme	Rock Springs 8,	Section 7	4,249	0	No Injury
15.	James Hearne	Hanna 4,	Section 7	4,235	0	No Injury
16.	Homer Grove	Reliance 1,	Section 4	4,235	0	No Injury
17.	W. H. Buchanan	Reliance 1,	Section 5	4,221	0	No Injury
18.	Stewart Law	Superior C,	Section 3	4,165	0	No Injury
19.	Reynold Bluhm	Rock Springs 4,	Section 4	4,151	0	No Injury
20.	Joe Fearn	Reliance 1,	Section 6	4,137	0	No Injury
21.	Gus Collins	Hanna 4,	Section 9	4,109	0	No Injury
22.	Arthur McTee	Rock Springs 8,	Section 9	4,095	0	No Injury
23.	John Zupence	Rock Springs 8,	Section 2	4,081	0	No Injury
24.	D. K. Wilson	Reliance 1,	Section 10	4,060	0	No Injury
25.	C. E. Williams	Reliance 1,	Section 3	4,060	0	No Injury
26.	Anton Zupence	Rock Springs 4,	Section 7	4,039	0	No Injury
27.	Joe Jones	Hanna 4,	Section 4	3,997	0	No Injury
28.	Ben Cook	Hanna 4,	Section 3	3,906	0	No Injury
29.	Roy Huber	Superior B,	Section 4	3,906	0	No Injury
30.	Thomas Robinson	Superior E,	Section 3	3,899	0	No Injury
31.	George Wales	Hanna 4,	Section 6	3,892	0	No Injury
32.	Richard Haag	Superior E,	Section 4	3,850	0	No Injury
33.	Sylvester Tynsky	Winton 1,	Section 6	3,836	0	No Injury
34.	L. Rock	Superior C,	Section 6	3,787	0	No Injury
35.	Arthur Jeanselme	Winton 1,	Section 4	3,780	0	No Injury
36.	Paul Cox	Superior E,	Section 5	3,766	0	No Injury
37.	Nick Conzatti, Sr.	Superior E,	Section 1	3,759	0	No Injury
38.	Andrew Young	Rock Springs 8,	Section 4	3,745	0	No Injury
39.	James Reese	Rock Springs 4,	Section 3	3,738	0	No Injury
40.	Sam Gillilan	Superior E,	Section 2	3,717	0	No Injury
41.	Henry Bays	Superior E,	Section 6	3,696	0	No Injury
42.	H. Krichbaum	Rock Springs 4,	Section 2	3,626	0	No Injury
43.	Alfred Russell	Rock Springs 4,	Section 5	3,598	0	No Injury
44.	Clifford Anderson	Superior C,	Section 4	3,570	0	No Injury

45.	James Whalen	Rock Springs	8,	Section 3	3,556	0	No Injury
46.	L. F. Gordon	Superior	B.	Section 3	3,486	0	No Injury
47.	Evan Reese	Reliance	1,	Section 2	3,444	0	No Injury
48.	Steve Welch	Reliance	1,	Section 8	3,437	0	No Injury
49.	Enoch Sims	Reliance	1,	Section 7	3,402	0	No Injury
50.	Richard Arkle	Superior	B,	Section 2	3,388	0	No Injury
51.	John Traeger	Rock Springs	4,	Section 1	3,367	0	No Injury
52.	Robert Stewart	Reliance	1,	Section 9	3,304	0	No Injury
53.	John Peternell	Winton	1,	Section 3	3,297	0	No Injury
54.	Charles Grosso	Reliance	1,	Section 1	3,248	0	No Injury
55.	D. M. Jenkins	Winton	1,	Section 10	3,227	0	No Injury
56.	John Valco	Winton	1,	Section 11	3,213	0	No Injury
57.	Joe Botero	Winton	1,	Section 12	3,213	0	No Injury
58.	J. H. Crawford	Hanna	4,	Section 1	3,199	0	No Injury
59.	Lester Williams	Rock Springs	4,	Section 8	3,164	0	No Injury
60.	J. B. Hughes	Reliance	7,	Section 1	3,136	0	No Injury
61.	Ed. Overy, Sr.	Superior	B,	Section 6	3,059	0	No Injury
62.	Andrew Spence	Winton	1,	Section 7	3,031	0	No Injury
63.	A. M. Strannigan	Winton	1,	Section 14	3,024	0	No Injury
64.	George Harris	Winton	1,	Section 8	3,024	0	No Injury
65.	Pete Marinoff	Winton	1,	Section 5	3,024	0	No Injury
66.	Steve Kauzlarich	Winton	1,	Section 13	3,017	0	No Injury
67.	Lawrence Welsh	Winton	1,	Section 2	2,975	0	No Injury
68.	Grover Wiseman	Superior	B,	Section 1	2,842	0	No Injury
69.	Adam Flockhart	Superior	C,	Section 1	2,751	0	No Injury
70.	Albert Hicks	Superior	C,	Section 7	2,751	0	No Injury
71.	James Gilday	Winton	1,	Section 15	2,352	0	No Injury
72.	Raymond Dupont	Reliance	1,	Section 11	2,177	0	No Injury
73.	Harry Marriott	Rock Springs	8,	Section 8	2,023	0	No Injury
74.	Ben Caine	Superior	D,	Section 1	1,050	0	No Injury
75.	James Harrison	Hanna	4,	Section 8	4,305	1	4,305
76.	James Zelenka	Reliance	7,	Section 2	3,136	1	3,136
77.	Wilkie Henry	Winton	1,	Section 1	2,590	1	2,590

OUTSIDE SECTIONS

	Section Foreman	*District*	*Man Hours*	*Injuries*	*Man Hours Per Injury*
1.	Thomas Foster	Rock Springs	19,430	0	No Injury
2.	Port Ward	Superior	18,032	0	No Injury
3.	E. R. Henningsen	Hanna	12,380	0	No Injury
4.	William Telck	Reliance	12,152	0	No Injury
5.	R. W. Fowkes	Winton	10,143	0	No Injury
TOTAL ALL SECTIONS, 1937			360,418	3	120,139
TOTAL ALL SECTIONS, 1936			291.952	1	291.952

Office Accident Causes

Those of us who work in offices may think we are perfectly safe, but work in an office is far more dangerous than you might suppose. Here are twenty-five common causes of injury to keep in mind. You would do well to memorize them and avoid injury to yourself and others.

1. Pushing and crowding at entrance doorways, on stairs and on elevators.
2. High heels catching on stairs.
3. Fooling, running and scuffling.
4. Walking fast around blind corners or aisles.
5. Walking into glass door panels.
6. Leaving loose objects on floors, to fall, trip or slip on.
7. Leaving sharp objects on floors, chairs and desks.
8. Leaving desk and file drawers and safe, locker and closet doors open.
9. Lifting loads improperly or that are too heavy.
10. Putting objects on shelves insecurely or piling them too high.
11. Using chairs and boxes instead of a ladder.
12. Tipping chairs back too far.
13. Straining muscles and catching fingers when opening and closing windows.
14. Throwing objects out of windows.
15. Throwing burnt matches, cigarettes and cigar butts in waste baskets; also broken glass.
16. Throwing clips or shooting them with rubber bands.
17. Not covering the points of pins when pinning papers together.

(Please turn to following page.)

Bulletin Boards

STATEMENT SHOWING NUMBER OF CALENDAR DAYS WORKED BY THE VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS, OR MINES, SINCE THE LAST COMPENSABLE INJURY

FIGURES TO JANUARY 31, 1937

	Underground Employes Calendar Days
Rock Springs No. 4 Mine	38
Rock Springs No. 8 Mine	34
Reliance No. 1 Mine	17
Winton No. 1 Mine	18
Winton No. 3 Mine	175
Superior "B" Mine	45
Superior "C" Mine	73
Superior "E" Mine	72
Hanna No. 4 Mine	3

	Outside Employes Calendar Days
Rock Springs No. 4 Tipple	2,287
Rock Springs No. 8 Tipple	867
Reliance Tipple	703
Winton Tipple	2,487
Superior "B" and "E" Tipple	1,843
Superior "C" Tipple	2,761
Hanna No. 4 Tipple	124

	General Outside Employes Calendar Days
Rock Springs	1,599
Reliance	1,871
Winton	2,084
Superior	2,356
Hanna	459

Office Accident Causes

(Continued from preceding page.)

18. Putting papers on sharp pointed bill files.
19. Carrying pens and pencils with points exposed—in hand, pocket or mouth.
20. Keeping sharp objects scattered through desk drawers.
21. Using knives, scissors and shears without due care.
22. Cutting fingers and lips on sharp edges of paper.
23. Putting fingers close to electric fans while in operation.
24. Stretching electric cords across aisles.
25. Reading correspondence while walking.

—*The Burlington Booster.*

THOUGHT FOR TODAY

What would your family be doing today if you had been killed in an accident, say, a year ago ?

Monthly Safety Awards

ON FEBRUARY first, second, third and fourth, safety meetings were held at Superior, Rock Springs, Winton and Reliance. Safety awards were made to Superior "B", "C" and "E" Mines and Rock Springs Nos. 4 and 8 Mines. Reliance and Winton each had one compensable injury making them ineligible to participate in the safety awards. Safety awards were also made to Superior "C" Mine for their December performance which was not made in January on account of one workman who did not report for work after a slight injury, but was off from work on account of illness.

Hanna will not hold its safety meeting until the 13th of February but on account of one compensable injury will not participate in the safety awards for January. Winners of cash awards are as follows:

Mine	First Prize $15 Each	Second Prize $10 Each	Third Prize $5 Each	Unit Foreman $10 Each
Rock Springs No. 4	Anton Ferdoni	John Rebovich	Carl Good	John Traeger
Rock Springs No. 8	Arthur McTee	Joe Jelouchan	Gordon Weir	Thos. Foster
Superior "B"	John March	Eric C. Kuitunen	A. Franck	Joe Goyen
Superior "C"	Barrie Gilfillan	John Croney	Valentine Rizzi	Lawrence Rock
Superior "C" (Dec.)	Ed. Hanking	Pete Stemac	Frank Likwartz	Adam Flockhart
Superior "E"	Eugene Caserotto	Elmer Dimick	C. Casagranda	Nick Conzatti
Total	$90	$60	$30	$60

No awards made for suits of clothes account no mines eligible.
Reliance, Winton and Hanna Mines were not eligible to participate.

Death of Mr. Arthur T. Henkell

Arthur T. Henkell, General Master Mechanic, died after a brief illness on January 27 at the family home in Wardell Court. Mr. Henkell was born in Carbon, Wyoming, November 26. 1886, was a married man, one son, Arthur, attending Wyoming University at Laramie.

He was first employed by the Company at the Store at Hanna in 1901, leaving to attend the University for a period of two years. Later he served successively as Master Mechanic at Cumberland, Superior, Hanna and Rock Springs, in 1933 being made General Master Mechanic of the Company in charge of all districts.

A. T. Henkell

Services were held by the Masonic fraternity with which he had been affiliated and the body was taken to Denver for interment in Crown Hill Cemetery, his parents having been buried there many years since. Pallbearers at Rock Springs were Messrs. Eugene McAuliffe, George B. Pryde, I. N. Bayless, T. H. Butler, George A. Brown and M. W. Medill.

To the bereaved, the deep sympathy of their numerous friends and relatives is extended in this hour of sorrow.

To fill the vacancy in the position of General Master Mechanic incurred by the sudden death of Mr. A. T. Henkell, Mr. James Macdonald, Master Mechanic of Reliance, has been transferred to Rock Springs as his successor, effective February 1, 1937. Mr. Raymond Dupont will upon the same date step into the place at Reliance vacated by Mr. Macdonald.

Mr. Clarence A. Nolph has been named as Assistant to both Chief Electrician and General Master Mechanic at Rock Springs. Mr. Nolph is a new arrival in the city, coming from Pennsylvania.

J. B. Hughes, formerly of Hanna, has been transferred to Reliance as Foreman in Mine No. 7. Floyd C. Fosdick has been designated as Machine Boss at Mine No. 4.

Poems by William Blake

WILLIAM BLAKE, English artist and poet, son of James Blake a hosier, born in London in 1757 was sent to a drawing master at the early age of ten. At fourteen he was apprenticed to an engraver with whom he remained six years. After attending the antique class at The Royal Academy, he set up an engraving establishment of his own. In 1782 he married a young woman who, though illiterate, learned to be of great assistance to him through years of poverty. Blake made drawings of the monuments in Westminster Abbey, and as a consequence his whole future was influenced by his environment, becoming in fact a mystic. Through reading Burke, Locke, Bacon and others his creative faculties found an outlet in poetry.

Blake was the possessor of inventive genius and initiative, having developed the process of drawing designs on copper plates with an impervious medium, the copper, then etched with acid, doing away with the tedious hand engraving method. He also developed the process of "illuminated printing." Mystic by temperament, this genius who was both poet and painter, suffered many misunderstandings. Deeply religious, particularly in his later years, he suffered many vicissitudes, including poverty and being charged with treason against the Crown.

The most of Blake's life of seventy years was spent in unremitting work as a creative artist, dying on August 12, 1827, after having completed a hundred water color designs for the illustration of Dante's *Divine Comedy*, the task not finished when he passed away. Blake was buried in Bunhill Fields, London, the approximate place of his burial marked by a tablet in 1927. From a reproduction of one of the two copies of Blake's "Songs of Innocence", published in 1789, and now in the British Museum, we abstract eight little poems. For many years this genius was left fameless, but thanks to a full biography written in 1863 and reprinted by Dante Gabriel Rossetti, English poet and painter, in 1880, the literary and artistic world now acknowledge the genius of the boy who came out of a home so humble that the maiden name of his mother is now unknown.

THE ECCHOING GREEN

The Sun does arise
And make happy the skies
The merry bells ring
To welcome the Spring,
The skylark and thrush,
The birds of the bush,
Sing louder around,
To the bells chearful sound,
While our sports shall be seen
On the Ecchoing Green.

Old John with white hair
Does laugh away care,
Sitting under the oak,
Among the old folk,
They laugh at our play,
And soon they all say.
Such such were the joys
When we all girls & boys,
In our youthtime were seen,
On the Ecchoing Green.

Till the Little ones weary
No more can be merry
The sun does descend,
And our sports have an end:
Round the laps of their mothers.
Many sisters and brothers,
Like birds in their nest,
Are ready for rest:
And sport no more seen,
On the darkening Green.

THE LITTLE BLACK BOY

My mother bore me in the southern wild,
And I am black, but O! my soul is white
White as an angel is the English child:
But I am black as if bereav'd of light.

My mother taught me underneath a tree
And sitting down before the heat of day
She took me on her lap and kissed me.
And pointing to the east began to say.

Look on the rising sun there God does live
And gives his light and gives his heat away
And flowers and trees and beasts and men recieve
Comfort in morning joy in the noon day.

And we are put on earth a little space
That we may learn to bear the beams of love.
And these black bodies and this sun-burnt face
Is but a cloud, and like a shady grave.

For when our souls have learn'd the heat to bear
The cloud will vanish we shall hear his voice,
Saying: come out from the grove my love & care.
And round my golden tent like lambs rejoice.

Thus did my mother say and kissed me
And thus I say to little English boy,
When I from black and he from white cloud free,
And round the tent of God like lambs we joy:

Ill shade him from the heat till he can bear.
To lean in joy upon our fathers knee.
And then Ill stand and stroke his silver hair.
And be like him and he will then love me.

THE LITTLE BOY LOST

Father, father, where are you going
O do not walk so fast
Speak father, speak to your little boy
Or else I shall be lost.

The night was dark no father was there
The child was wet with dew,
The mire was deep & the child did weep
And away the vapour flew.

NIGHT

The sun descending in the west,
The evening star does shine,
The birds are silent in their nest.
And I must seek for mine.
The moon like a flower.
In heavens high bower;
With silent delight,
Sits and smiles on the night.

Farewell green fields and happy groves.
Where flocks have took delight:
Where lambs have nibbled, silent moves
The feet of angels bright;
Unseen they pour blessing,
And joy without ceasing,
On each bud and blossom,
And each sleeping bosam.

They look in every thoughtless nest.
Where birds are covered warm;
They visit caves of every beast,
To keep them all from harm:
If they see any weeping.
That should have been sleeping
They pour sleep on their head
And sit down by their bed.

NURSE'S SONG

When the voices of children are heard on the green
And laughing is heard on the hill,
My heart is at rest within my breast
And everything else is still.

Then come home my children the sun is gone down
And the dews of night arise
Come come leave off play, and let us away
Till the morning appears in the skies.

No no let us play, for it is yet day
And we cannot go to sleep
Besides in the sky, the little birds fly
And the hills are all covered with sheep.

Well well go & play till the light fades away
And then go home to bed
The little ones leaped & shouted & laugh'd
And all the hills ecchoed.

THE CHIMNEY SWEEPER

When my mother died I was very young,
And my father sold me while yet my tongue,
Could scarcely cry weep weep weep weep
So your chimneys I sweep & in soot I sleep.

Theres little Tom Dacre who cried when his head
That curl'd like a lambs back, was shav'd, so I said,
Hush Tom never mind it, for when your head's bare,
You know that the soot cannot spoil your white hair.

And so he was quiet, & that very night,
As Tom was a sleeping he had such a sight
That thousands of sweepers Dick, Joe, Ned & Jack
Were all of them lock'd up in coffins of black.

And by came an Angel who had a bright key
And he open'd the coffins & set them all free,
Then down a green plain leaping laughing they run
And wash in a river and shine in the Sun.

Then naked & white, all their bags left behind,
They rise upon clouds, and sport in the wind,
And the Angel told Tom if he'd be a good boy,
He'd have God for his father & never want joy.

And so Tom awoke and we rose in the dark
And got with our bags & our brushes to work,
Tho' the morning was cold, Tom was happy & warm,
So if all do their duty, they need not fear harm.

HOLY THURSDAY

Twas on a Holy Thursday their innocent faces clean
The children walking two & two in red & blue & green
Grey headed beadles walkd before with wands as white as snow
Till into the high dome of Pauls they like Thames waters flow.

O what a multitude they seem'd these flowers of London town
Seated in companies they sit with radiance all their own
The hum of multitudes was there but multitudes of lambs,
Thousands of little boys & girls raising their innocent hands.

Now like a mighty wind they raise to heaven the voice of song
Or like harmonious thunderings the seats of heaven among
Beneath them sit the aged men wise guardians of the poor
Then cherish pity; lest you drive an angel from your door.

A DREAM

Once a dream did weave a shade,
O'er my Angel-guarded bed,
That an Emmet lost it's way
Where on grass methought I lay.

Troubled wilderd and folorn
Dark benighted travel-worn
Over many a tangled spray
All heart-broke I heard her say.

O my children! do they cry,
Do they hear their father sigh.
Now they look abroad to see,
Now return and weep for me.

Pitying I drop'd a tear:
But I saw a glow-worm near;
Who replied, What wailing wight
Calls the watchman of the night.

I am set to light the ground,
While the beetle goes his round:
Follow now the beetles hum,
Little wanderer hie thee home.

The Worth of Worship

FROM time to time we have taken the liberty of reproducing articles by the Rt. Rev. Irving P. Johnson, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Colorado. When Bishop Johnson writes or speaks, his pronouncements, non-sectarian in character, impress his listeners or readers as few like statements do. Clear, concise, even epigrammatic, Bishop Johnson's editorial recently published in "The Witness" will appeal to those who might be classed as "live cells".

"The value of a battery is determined by the number of active cells which compose it. All that the Church needs is more live cells. And it is a curious feature of human character that when a cell goes dead it lays the blame on anything but itself.

"The kingdom is within you and no such alibi as the failures of the minister or the misdemeanors of members of the congregation has anything to do with the case of your own responsibilty. I have known men to abandon their religious practices because some parson proved to be a disappointment. One might as well ostracize grocers because one of them sold you some poor spinach. If we are pledged to serve Christ we must expect to associate with Judas as well as John as our Lord did.

"The number of names who stood by Christ until the end was one hundred and twenty, not as many as would constitute the membership of a small parish.

"Why?

"There were then, as now, money changers in the temple who commercialized religion and Pharisees who monopolized it and Sadducees who rationalized it and Herodians who secularized it, but out of that multitude there were those who loved and adored our Lord in spite of the associates with whom they worshipped in the synagogues and in the temple. The number of the faithful was not large but they saved the situation and preserved the Church from extinction at its very start.

"I have been in the ministry for forty-five years and I have seen and mingled with many congregations and the same thing is true in every one of them. They are composed of all the various groups, but the ones who keep the Church alive are those who are instant in season and out of season.

"For example, here is a parish with a communicant list of three hundred people. There are thirty who can be depended upon to be in their places every Sunday, to pay their pledges regularly, to work in the organizations. Were there not ten cleansed, but where are the nine?

"Along comes a popular preacher to succeed one who had gone dead. The thirty jumps to one hundred and fifty and everyone remarks how well the church is doing, whereas the test of sincere discipleship was during the dull period and not during the bright one. If after taking the vows of service we have to be stimulated every Sunday in order to render that service how much credit are we entitled to in the long run? What the Church needs is a membership that will carry on without stimulants and will be faithful under the torture of poor sermons.

"The minister is of the same flesh and blood as his congregation and the fact that he receives a salary does not help him much to be inspiring fifty-two Sundays in the year. It is not easy to lift people up at 11:30 A. M. every Sunday morning regardless of one's own desire to please. The result is that a dwindling congregation makes a dull preacher, since the congregation preaches a third of the sermon.

"I have always said that there are three things that go to make up the success of the prophet; the ability of the preacher, the capacity of the congregation and the condition of the preacher's anatomy at that particular hour.

"But sermon tasting is not the whole duty of a Christian. As a layman said to me the other day, 'the Prayer Book is the most wonderful compilation ever put together.' The real source of a Churchman's devotion is derived from worship which he gives rather than from sermons that he hears.

"No, I do not favor a moratorium on preaching because men have intellects as well as souls and the spoken word has its place in the economy of the Church, but on the other hand it is better to lift up your hearts once a week than it is to open your ears, for it is more blessed to give than to receive.

"People wonder why they lose interest in religion as they grow older. It is because they are merely hearers and not doers. They expect to be exalted without doing anything. That would be folly in any business and it is futile in the business of religion. You can forget sermons but that is not as serious as it is to forget God, and so long as you are faithful in worship His presence will go with you.

"As I have said before, too many Church people live like atheists and complain about communism. We live like an atheist when we have no concern about worship as the habit of our lives. 'Thou shalt worship the Lord thy God and Him only shalt thou serve' lies at the basis of our Christian civilization.

"The alternative seems to be to have some dictator in reverential fear and to lose the right to think or to speak.

"It is true that an individual can contribute very little to the attitude of a nation toward God but he is responsible for that little and he either bears witness to his faith or contributes to its extinction.

"What the Church needs is a devoted group of worshippers who give God His worth and express their gratitude for the blessings that they are receiving. This duty is well expressed in the communion office: 'It is very meet, right and our bounden duty that we should at all times and in all places give thanks unto Thee, O Lord, Holy Father, Almighty Everlasting God.'

"It is only so that we can have any claim to be the disciples of Christ."

Easter

EASTER arrives this year on March 28, much earlier than for some time past. True, the Winter has been a prolific one for colds, "flu" and other illnesses, and the taking of many loved ones from our midst. It is quite significant that the season comes at the beginning of Springtime.

Easter to many men and women means only a word and vaguely connected with Springtime—the changing of seasons—new hats, gowns, coats, shoes, bursting buds, flowers, etc. To Christians, it means much more—a holiday, a day of rejoicing—and they usually make a memorable day out of it, listening to the fine sermons or lessons, enjoying the beautiful anthems, "Hallelujah" chorus, "Hark the Herald Angels Sing," etc.

To many unacquainted with the origin of this annual festival, Easter is derived from "Eastre," or "Ostara," the Anglo-Saxon goddess of Spring. Easter Sunday is the first Sunday after the full moon following the vernal equinox. Many movements have been started for a fixed Easter, and many differences and controversies have arisen as to its observance, St. Augustine telling us that in the year 387 the churches of Gaul kept Easter on the 21st of March; those of Italy on April 18th; Egypt on April 25th; while it appeared from a letter of Leo the Great that in 455 there was a difference of eight days between the Roman and Alexandrine Easter.

When the Sun Shines Behind Calvary

By CLARA HOOD RUGEL

LIGHT—and the day slow creeping
There where the dawn colors lie.
Stillness guarding the hilltop,
Bare crosses etching the sky.
Silent the tomb in the garden,
No burden of death on its floor,
Radiance cast like an altar—
Remission flanking its door.

HOUSETOPS catch light of the morning,
Faces—a few see the light,
Turning their steps toward the garden,
Finding fulfillment of night.

DAWN—and again down the ages,
The millions lift eyes to see
Forgiveness written with crosses
When the sun shines behind Calvary!

"Dick" Keenan Passes

Richard A. Keenan (Dick) age 72, passed away at a Cheyenne Hospital on January 27. In early days, he was employed by the Coal Department of Union Pacific Railway and worked in the local mines. Survivors are one son and three daughters.

He had been a member of the Legislature for several years past, and succumbed from the "flu" while in attendance at its session. He left Rock Springs many years since and located in Sheridan, where he was interested in several enterprises. He was a staunch member of the Democratic party, and of late years served as Treasurer of its State Central Committee. He was also the first Mayor of Kemmerer in 1898.

The remains were taken to Sheridan, the funeral held on January 30th, a large crowd of friends and acquaintances present at the last rites.

Engineering Department

The Animal Life of the Triassic Era[x]

Data Collected by C. E. SWANN.

ARTICLE NO. 23 OF A SERIES ON GEOLOGY.

PART IV.

IN THE western part of Kansas and especially along the Smoky Hill River and its drainage lie great beds of chalk in which occur the fossil remains of marine reptiles, turtles, and fishes, as well as those of flying reptiles and toothed birds. This region has long been classic ground to paleontologists, especially to those interested in that great group of marine reptiles known as the mosasaurs. Nowhere else in the world, perhaps, do the fossil remains of this group occur in such abundance and excellence of preservation. Here have been found nearly complete skeletons with all the bones preserved in relative sequence; imprints of their bodies, left in the soft ooze before decomposition had set in; impressions of their scaly skin, and even some of the color markings of the living reptile. Literally speaking, hundreds of skeletons have been collected from these deposits, and yet, after more than sixty years of constant exploration, they still continue to yield valuable specimens.

The mosasaurs were swimming lizards, overgrown but distant relatives of the varanus or monitor, living today in Asia and Africa. They had slender bodies, with long flexible tails and with the limbs modified into paddles. The skull was long, with a pointed snout, and the jaws bristled with numerous sharply pointed teeth well adapted to the seizing of an elusive prey, for the mosasaurs doubtless fed upon fish, if not upon the young of their own kind.

The first mosasaur to bear the name contributed to the history of nations as well as to that of science. The skeleton came to light in 1780 on the banks of the River Meuse, near Maestricht, the Netherlands. In one of the subterranean galleries of the quarries of St. Peter's Mount, some five hundred paces from the entrance and ninety feet below the surface, the quarrymen working under M. Faujas de Font, *Commissary* for Sciences of the French Army of the North, exposed part of the skull in a block of stone which they were engaged in detaching. They suspended work at once and notified Doctor Hofmann, surgeon of the forces, who for years had been collecting fossils at this quarry. Arriving on the spot, Doctor Hofmann recognized the signs of a magnificent specimen. He directed the operations of the men so that the block was worked out without injury to the skeleton, and then with his own hands cleaned away the yielding matrix, exposing the jaws and teeth which have been the subject of so many drawings, descriptions, and discussions. This fine specimen, which Hofmann added with so much satisfaction to his collection became to him, however, a source of chagrin. Doctor Goddin, one of the canons of Maestricht, who owned the land beneath which the quarry was situated, pleaded certain feudal rights in support of his claim to the specimen when its fame reached his ears. Hofmann resisted and the canon went to law. The whole chapter supported their reverend brother; and the decree went against the poor surgeon, who lost not only his specimen, but his money, since he was made to pay the costs of the action.

Doctor Goddin, leaving all remorse to the judges who had pronounced the iniquitous sentence, became the happy possessor of this unique object. But justice, though tardy, came at last. When the French bombarded the town they gave directions to spare the suburb where the famous fossil reposed. Shrewdly suspecting the reason for such a special favor to his residence, the canon had the specimen removed and hidden in a vault. After the capitulation, the much prized fossil was not to be found, and it is said six hundred bottles of wine were offered for its discovery. So tempting was this offer that in a short time half a dozen grenadiers appeared with the specimen. The French transmitted it at once to the Jardin des Plantes at Paris, where it still forms one of the most interesting objects in that magnificent collection. This specimen furnished the type for the genus Mosasaurus, a name supplied by Conybeare in 1828.

The Mosasaurian reptiles in North America first received attention about the year 1820, when Major O'Fallon, an Indian Agent, found a skeleton near the Great Bend of Missouri River and took it to his home in St. Louis as a curiosity. It so happened that Prince Maximilian of Wied, on his travels through the Middle West, saw the fossil, secured it, and took it to the Netherlands, where he presented it to the Museum of Haarlem. Here Goldfuss described it under the name Mosasaurus Maximiliani. For more than thirty years this species remained practically forgotten, but with the revival of interest in these reptiles brought about by the researches of Leidy, Cope, and Marsh, its eventful history was finally revealed.

Some estimates attribute more than fifty species of mosasaurs to North America alone, and double

xSmithsonian Scientific Series.

that number to the entire world, for these reptiles were cosmopolitan in their distribution. However, many of the hundred will probably fall before the test of critical examination.

The mosasaurs, also, were fighters, to judge from the many broken and healed bones among the specimens—injuries doubtless received from others of their own kind. Carbonized impressions of their skin show their bodies to have been covered with overlapping scales; resembling those of the living monitors. These scales were very small, however, as Williston points out, a mosasaur, twenty feet long having scales of the same size as a monitor six feet long. Fossilized stomach contents containing fishbones and scales furnish further proof, if that be needed, of their fish-eating habits. In this connection attention is called to a remarkable new type of mosasaur from the Cretaceous of Alabama, which as yet is known only from very fragmentary remains. The unusual feature of this animal lies in its teeth, which, instead of having the customary elongated form with pointed tips, are nearly spherical. Their shape suggested the term "Globidens" as a particularly appropriate name for this animal. Teeth of this character could only have been used for crushing and would indicate for this animal habits in life totally different from those hitherto supposed. Globidens must have fed upon shellfish, crustaceans, or some other hard-shelled sea animal, whose tough outer covering had to be crushed before the edible parts within could be got at, and its globular teeth were well adapted to such purpose.

Scientific men have held many and varied opinions as to the relationships of the mosasaurs, but today most authorities agree that their affinities lie with the lizards, an idea first suggested by Peter Camper, but which has taken a century to prove.

Plesiosaurs began their career, so far as we know, near the close of the Triassic period and continued through the Jurassic, becoming extinct at the close of the Cretaceous. We do not know the reason for their extinction.

In the popular conception, a plesiosaur appears as a huge, short-bodied, swimming reptile, possessed of an especially long, snake-like neck and a ferocious-looking head. Some plesiosaurs actually fulfill these requirements, at least sufficiently to justify the oft-quoted simile of an eloquent professor that "the Plesiosaurus might be compared to a serpent threaded through the shell of a turtle." Many fabulous tales, both grave and gay, have been told of the plesiosaurs as well as of the ichthyosaurs. The early clergy were wont to use them as evidence of the great world catastrophe of Biblical history, and the German student sings of them to the tune of the Lorelei.

Millions and millions of years before man ever appeared on earth to dream his dreams of imitating the birds with mechanical wings, the reptiles produced giant living-airplanes with wings spreading twenty-five feet from tip to tip, the largest flying creatures ever known. The story of these pterodactyls, which nature endowed with the power of flight, can be read only in the ancient rocks, for they flourished in the "Age of Reptiles" and came to an end with it.

Coal Here, There and Everywhere

REPORTS covering the first ten months of 1936 show that 979 men have been fatally injured in the coal mines of the United States, 780 at bituminous mines, 199 at anthracite mines.

The Bureau of Mines reports that coal mines consumed 81 per cent of the total production of blasting powder and 99 per cent of the total output of permissible explosives, which average 39,170,016 pounds, during the calendar year 1935.

The American Mining Congress has announced the dates for holding the Coal Convention and Exposition May 17 to 20, Music Hall at Cincinnati, Ohio.

Flood conditions so hampered the railroads in the Ohio River district that steam users and domestic customers were placed in a bad plight. Torrential rains caused the trouble. The Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, Norfolk & Western, Louisville & Nashville, Illinois Central at some points were completely out of commission. The railroad yards at Portsmouth, Ohio, contained thousands of cars of coal but the flood prevented their being handled.

The Virginian Railway Company, ninety per cent of its business being the shipments of coal, changed hands recently, the Mellon interests (Koppers Company) acquiring practical control. It was announced that there would be no change in the management of the road or the personnel of its officers.

Francis R. Wadleigh, widely known as Federal Fuel Distributor under the late President Harding, died January 14, at a hospital, Alexandria, Va., the interment taking place at Petersburg, Va. In past years, he had served varied coal interests; with the Emergency Fleet Corporation; the Coal Division, Department of Commerce; with Bureau of Mines; Consulting Engineer of Alaskan Railroad, etc.

Canadian Legion Installs New Officers

Rock Springs Post No. 53 of the Canadian Legion installed on February 5 its new officials, as listed below:

Sept. Reay, Commander.
Matt Strannigan, First Vice-Commander.
Edward Walsh, Second Vice-Commander.
George Ward, Adjutant.
John Walker, Chaplain.
Walter Oliver, Sergeant-at-Arms.

» » » Ye Old Timers « « «

Death of Mr. John Cole

Ther passed away on January 26, 1937, at Pasadena, California, Mr. John Cole, an old-time employé at Carbon and Hanna. Mr. Cole was born at Truckee, Nevada, in July, 1862, and married Miss Josephine Whitney at Elk Mountain, Wyoming, in 1889, who with one son and one daughter survive. In the early '80's, he was a range rider, stage coach driver, and cow puncher when the state was a cattle country. In later years he operated the Hanna Hotel and was well and favorably known through that connection.

Mr. John Cole.

George H. Collins Dies

George H. Collins (colored) employed in Mine No. 8 at Rock Springs, died January 26th at the U. S. Veterans' Hospital, Cheyenne. He was a married man and his widow, three daughters, three sons and his mother, Mrs. Rose Collins, survive. He was born in Rock Springs, March 1, 1895.

He started to work as a Miner at Rock Springs in 1912, and was employed in both No. 4 and No. 8 here, as well as at Superior property; served as janitor of the Elks Building here two years; enlisted in the Army at Green River in 1918 and received an Honorable Discharge in 1920. In France, he was with the Supply Company of the 815th Pioneer Infantry; was wounded in the right leg in the Argonne engagement. He was a Charter Member of Yellowstone Post 2316, Veterans of Foreign Wars, a delegation from the organization having met the remains at the train here. He also belonged to Local 2174, U. M. W. A.

The funeral was held from A. M. E. Church Sunday afternoon, January 31, Rev. H. H. Hooks, Pastor, officiating, the V. F. W. turning out in goodly numbers, their ritual exemplified at the graveside.

Mr. Collins, had he lived, would have been eligible to become a member of the Old Timers Association at its forthcoming Reunion in June next.

The sympathy of a large circle of friends and acquaintances goes out to the bereaved.

Mr. E. C. Way, Centralia, Washington, for many years connected with the Washington Union Coal Company at Tono, stopped over a day to call upon old friends at the General Offices. He is a member of the Old Timers Association. Mr. Way was called to Lincoln, Nebraska, by the death of his father.

Charles Gregory (late Foreman No. 8 Mine here), accompanied by his wife, returned from several weeks visit to Southern California. Remarked that the cold weather there was far more severe and penetrating than he ever experienced in his long tenure in Wyoming. His health improved somewhat.

Pat Nugent, one of our Old Timers employed at Superior, was a patient in the Wyoming General Hospital the latter part of January.

Thomas Foster, Outside Foreman, Jack Adams, James L. Libby, Assistant Chief Engineer, were other Old Timers incapacitated by the "flu" during the latter part of January.

Thomas LeMarr, Sr., has gone to San Bernardino, California, and will remain there the balance of the winter. Mr. LeMarr was President of the Association in 1926.

Joseph Iredale, President of the Old Timers Association here in 1927, now a resident of Salt Lake, was in this city to attend the funeral of a relative, Mrs. William Iredale.

FACE VALUE

"Bill Anderson wanted to borrow $1,000 at the bank—on his face."

"On his face?"

"Yes, on his face."

"Well, how did he come out?"

"On his face."

Alkali Ike: "What happened to that tenderfoot stranger wot was here last week?"

Texas Pete: "Poor feller! The second morning he was here he was brushing his teeth with some of that foamy tooth paste and one of the boys thought he had hydrophoby and shot him."

Community Council Activities During Year 1936

The Community Councils in the various mining districts have done good work in many directions during 1936 and in almost every case are carrying a substantial balance as will be noted by a perusal of their financial statements appended below. The officers in charge of affairs are also shown.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES ROCK SPRINGS COMMUNITY COUNCIL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1936

RECEIPTS

Balance on hand January 1, 1936	$ 549.91
The Union Pacific Coal Company	300.00
Girl Scouts, Card Parties, etc.	27.33
Mining Institute Luncheon	67.20
Hall Rent	55.00
Ball Park Rent	65.00
First Aid Banquet	96.00
Parent-Teachers Association	34.00
Party	8.30
Interest on Savings Account	5.55
TOTAL	$1,208.29

EXPENDITURES

Charity	$ 250.67
Girl Scouts	145.14
Boy Scouts	29.75
Parent-Teachers Association	52.24
Parties, etc.	62.76
Maintenance of Hall	25.00
Mining Institute Luncheon	36.57
First Aid Banquet	42.80
Equipment	11.05
Christmas treats	144.96
Miscellaneous	13.90
Balance on hand December 31, 1936	393.45
TOTAL	$1,208.29

OFFICERS FOR THE YEAR 1937

President.....Morgan F. Roberts
Vice-President.....Tim J. O'Farrell
Secretary.....Mary D. Larsen
Treasurer.....Anna Corneliussen

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES RELIANCE COMMUNITY COUNCIL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1936

RECEIPTS

Balance on hand January 1, 1936	$101.22
The Union Pacific Coal Company	240.00
Dances	86.15
Rent of Hall	13.00
Serving at Dance	10.00
TOTAL	$450.37

EXPENDITURES

Music for Dances, and Free Dance for Girls.	$ 88.65
To Boy and Girl Scouts	124.50
Club House Lease, furnishings, bank tax, etc.	30.70
Widows, families, etc.	55.00
Sunday Schools	10.00
Christmas Treats, etc.	85.83
Balance on hand December 31, 1936	55.69
TOTAL	$450.37

OFFICERS FOR THE YEAR 1937

President.....Mrs. Sam Evans
Vice President.....Mrs. Robert Stewart
Secretary-Treasurer.....Mrs. Joe B. Fearn

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES WINTON COMMUNITY COUNCIL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1936

RECEIPTS

Balance on hand January 1, 1936	$ 513.46
The Union Pacific Coal Company	240.00
Interest from Savings Account	10.72
Donation from Monthly Men	16.00
Donation from Local No. 3830	176.00
Receipts from Benefit Dance	137.20
Rent from Community Building	25.50
Receipts from Picture Show	20.00
Transferred from Mine Office	66.24
Refund from Music	2.00
TOTAL	$1,207.12

EXPENDITURES

Tax on Checks	$ 3.50
Repairing and Tuning Piano	11.28
Miscellaneous Expense	2.98
Rent of Opera House	2.00
Scout Donation	64.35
Donations to Sick and Needy	288.67
School Picnic	20.00
School Supplies for Kindergarten	13.86
Dishes, Silverware and Card Tables for Community House	63.55
Wyoming Children's Home, Cheyenne	10.00
Christmas Tree and Baskets	352.93
Balance on hand, December 31, 1936	374.00
TOTAL	$1,207.12

OFFICERS FOR THE YEAR 1937

President.....A. E. Hornsby
Vice President.....Fred Clark
Secretary-Treasurer.....Mrs. Thos. J. Dodds

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES SUPERIOR COMMUNITY COUNCIL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1936

RECEIPTS

Balance on hand January 1, 1936	$323.52
The Union Pacific Coal Company	240.00
Use of Club House Dishes	43.50
TOTAL	$607.02

EXPENDITURES

Band Music	$ 20.41
Red Cross (Flood Relief)	10.00
Tuning Pianos	10.00
Boy Scouts	11.00
Christmas Treat	25.00
General Expenses for Club House	23.58
Balance on hand December 31, 1936	507.03
TOTAL	$607.02

OFFICERS FOR THE YEAR 1937

President.....L. E. Harris
Vice President.....Mrs. W. H. Richardson
Secretary-Treasurer.....James H. Haueter

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES HANNA COMMUNITY COUNCIL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31. 1936

RECEIPTS

Balance on hand, January 1, 1936	$344.35
Interest on Savings Account	3.71
The Union Pacific Coal Company	300.00
Organizations and Business Houses	164.50
Monthly Men	17.00
Rent	58.00
TOTAL	$887.56

EXPENDITURES

Donations for Relief	$104.19
Christmas Donations and Tree	296.75
Equipment and Maintenance of Building	212.13
Supplies for Socials	35.67
Miscellaneous	6.53
Balance on hand, December 31, 1936	232.29
TOTAL	$887.56

OFFICERS FOR THE YEAR 1937

President.....Mrs. Lynn Smith
Vice President.....Chas. F. Ainsworth
Secretary.....Rev. Wilbur Wood
Treasurer.....Mrs. Esther Finch

Schools

DR. HENRY M. WRISTON has assumed the presidency of Brown University at Providence, R. I. The institution has a faculty of over 250 professors and a student enrollment of 1,297. The Doctor is a native of Wyoming, having been born at Laramie in 1889. Recently he has been connected with Lawrence College at Appleton, Wisconsin.

A. L. Keeney and family, Superintendent of Schools at Superior, holidayed at Galveston, Texas.

Mr. L. A. Mallory, Professor, Wyoming University, Laramie, addressed the Superior High pupils in their gymnasium on January 8. His wife accompanied him and spoke to those pupils interested in entering the University following their graduation.

Miss Irene Smith has resigned her position at the High School (head of the English Department) and has been succeeded by Miss Janet Riggs. Miss Smith, by reason of her approaching marriage, will reside in the North Country.

Miss Josephine Hay has taken over the library and the Tenth English class formerly presided over by Miss Riggs, while Miss Maxine McCurtain takes the place of Miss Hay at the Junior High.

Superintendent of Schools E. M. Thompson spent several days in the General Hospital the latter part of January.

One hundred and three pupils were absent one day in January from the Yellowstone School due to flu, mumps, colds, etc.

Principal Karl Winchell spent a few days in Cheyenne in connection with legislative bill on proposed retirement fund for teachers. Miss Louise Maurel also spoke on the subject at the Lions Club meeting of January 20.

Wyoming University, according to a late statement of Dean Crane, now has an enrollment of 2,087 students.

Our State University is mailing to teachers, High School Seniors and former students some fourteen thousand bulletins having reference to the forthcoming summer school.

The fiftieth anniversary of the Wyoming University will be commemorated on June 6-7-8 and a Committee is now busily engaged in mapping out an interesting program of events and entertainment for the occasion. The principal speaker will be Dr. Frank Pierpont Graves, former President of the institution 1896 to 1898, and now President of the University of New York State. Some 2,500 alumni will be contacted and an unusually large attendance is expected.

An Early "Sit-Down" Strike

The first "sit-down" strike recalled by your paragrapher was way back about 1890. An old man (named George Washington Cuthbert) came into the Vice President's office of the Union Pacific Railway at Omaha headquarters, and told of his early connection with Mackay, Fair, and other men of note in the Comstock lode property, stating he had knowledge of some "find" which he had overlooked in pioneer days, and was anxious to return there now and investigate the matter. What he desired was a pass to some point in Nevada or California, inasmuch as he was poor and had not the requisite funds with which to purchase a ticket. His request was duly considered by the official and the applicant was told "we were not running an eleemosynary institution and could not comply with his wish." The old man replied, "All right, I'll come in here every day until you get tired seeing me, then you'll grant me the favor." He visited the office early each morning, went out at noon hour and returned early each afternoon, remaining until closing hour (5 P. M.), these visits lasting about one week or more. Finally the clerk was instructed to issue him a pass from Omaha to Ogden on account of "Charity," the station last named being the western terminus of the road in those days. The old gentleman's face brightened up and he remarked, "I knew the management would soften and see the justice of my request."

The Reckless Fool

Have you ever heard the rattle of a dying man's last breath?
Or seen the look of horror in the stare that faces death?
Have you ever heard a person scream with sharp and sudden pain
And looked down at a mangled arm that will not move again?
Have you ever heard the moaning above the noise and din,
And seen the gory, bloody gap where once an eye had been?

When your car is doing 50 have you ever felt the yen
To let 'er have another notch 'n do another 10?
When a pokey guy's ahead of you, have you ever had the thrill
Of swingin' out 'n passin' him upon a dangerous hill?
Have you ever heard the tires scream and felt the old bus swerve
As you let 'er have the limit while you took a sudden curve?

Have you had the keen sensation of a fast car at your bid
'N run up to a stop sign 'n slapped 'em on, 'n skid?
Did you ever pass a school-yard 'n give the horn a slam
'N drive close to a gang-o-kids 'n see 'em jump 'n scram?
Did you ever take a quart o' rye 'n swallow four or five
'N take the old bus down the road 'n show 'm how to drive?

Have you ever seen a little child all crumpled up 'n still—
Who tried to run across the street when a car came down the hill?
Morbid 'n gruesome 'n gory this, I'm sorry, but don't you see,
This was not meant to be read by folks as tender as you an' me.
It was meant for the thoughtless, the careless who kill 'n maim 'n mar—
The reckless fool who is to blame—the man in the other car.

—PHIL BRANIFF *in Mining Safety.*

A LITTLE LAUGH

A woman motorist was driving along a country road when she noticed a couple of repairmen climbing telephone poles.

"Fools!" she exclaimed to her companion, "they must think I never drove before."

Bonny Scotland Goes "Safety"

THE *"Colliery Guardian"*, the leading coal mining publication of Great Britain, in its issue of February 12th, carried the article reproduced below. Many of our people will recall Dr. William C. Reid, of the Fife Coal Company, Limited, Scotland, who spent three weeks in our mines about two years ago. Later Mr. Kenneth H. McNeil, agent of the same property, visited us for a week, the safety program outlined in Dr. Reid's presentation largely following our Wyoming practice.

"Mr. William C. Reid, B.Sc., Ph.D., of the Fife Coal Company, Ltd., was the speaker at the fortnightly luncheon of the Dunfermline Business Club in the Royal Hotel last week. Mr. Reid gave an interesting description of the campaign launched by his company about two years ago to ensure greater safety for the men employed underground. He showed how the scheme had developed, by including in its scope personal instruction to the miners as well as to boys entering the mining industry, by the appointment of safety committees at the collieries in charge of a safety inspector in the person of Dr. Williamson, and the issuing to the men of safety hats, special boots, knee and leg pads, spectacles, gloves, and other equipment specially designed to afford the men protection in course of their work in the pits. Among other reasons advanced for the introduction and development of such a campaign, Dr. Reid pointed out that about one man in every five employed in the mining industry in Scotland lost time every year due to accident. That, he said, was a very big drain on the industry itself, and from the humanitarian point of view, it was a drain which must be stopped as soon as possible. The company, he claimed, got their new ideas of safety campaigning from Wyoming, United States, where they had got their accident rate down to very small dimensions. In detail, Dr. Reid explained the safety scheme as operated by the Fife Coal Co., pointing out that the monthly meetings of the safety committee at each colliery, composed of the manager, safety inspector, representatives of the company officials and the men, the circumstances of every accident that had occurred during the month were thoroughly examined and criticized. Since periodical examinations of the electrical plant had been organized, he said, there had not been a single electrical accident. Classes in first aid were regarded, Dr. Reid said, as an important part of the safety scheme, the view of the company being that the more men they had with first-aid certificates, the greater would be the accident consciousness of the men, and he claimed that with the increase of first-aid knowledge they had secured a very considerable reduction in the number of septic cases, which was one of the great troubles in the industry. They had in the last few years trained more men than ever to be able to detect gases. Concluding, Dr. Reid gave some interesting statistics as to the results accruing from the adoption of the safety campaign."

We only wish that our accidents were down to very small dimensions as suggested by Dr. Reid, however, we may, by constant cooperative effort, eventually reach the ultimate possible elimination of mine accidents. We are grateful to Dr. Reid for his reference to us and rejoice with him in his success.

SHOULD BE ENOUGH

A Scotsman holding an important job in London was always being twitted by an English friend about his nationality. By a curious chance the two met on a holiday.

"Hallo," chaffed the Englishman, "how on earth is your office managing to get on without you?"

"Fairly well," answered the Scot, cautiously. "You see, I left two Englishmen and four Welshmen in my place."

MYSTERIOUS CHILD

An Englishman was conversing with the clerk in the Ambassador Hotel.

"Here's a conundrum," said the clerk. "My mother gave birth to a child, it was neither my brother nor my sister, who was it?"

Englishman: "I give it up."

Clerk: "It was I."

Englishman: "Ha! Ha! Very clever. I must remember that."

The Englishman then told the story at his club.

Said he: "Here's a conundrum old top. My mother gave birth to a child, it was neither my brother nor my sister, who was it? What! You can't guess. Do you give it up?"

"Yes!"

"Ha! Ha! It was the clerk at the Ambassador Hotel."

EFFICIENT

Employer (to newly hired typist): "Now I hope you thoroughly understand the importance of punctuation?"

Stenographer: "Oh, yes, indeed. I always get to work on time."

DIDN'T NEED STUFFING

Mrs. N. W.: "There you are, dear, my first Christmas Turkey!"

Mr. N. W.: "How beautifully you have stuffed it!"

Mrs. N. W.: "Stuffed! My dear, this one was not hollow."

» » Of Interest to Women « «

Choice Recipes

CORN PANCAKES

One cup corn (cooked), 1 cup flour, 2 teaspoons baking powder, ¼ teaspoon salt, 1 teaspoon sugar, 2 tablespoons fat, melted; ½ cup milk, 2 eggs, beaten.

Mix ingredients and beat until well blended. Pour from a spoon onto hot, greased griddle. Bake until well browned, turning once.

These cakes are good with roasts, chicken or fish. They may be served with the gravy from the meat instead of with syrup.

APRICOT AND CHEESE SALAD
(Serving Four)

Eight apricots, ⅔ cup cottage cheese, ⅛ teaspoon salt, ⅛ teaspoon paprika, ⅛ teaspoon celery salt, ½ cup salad dressing.

Mix one tablespoon of dressing with the cheese and seasonings. Arrange in small piles on lettuce. Surround with the apricots and top with rest of dressing.

SCONES

1½ cups flour, 3 teaspoons baking powder, ¼ teaspoon salt, 3 tablespoons lard, 1 egg, ½ cup milk, ½ cup sugar, 1 tablespoon butter, ½ teaspoon cinnamon.

Mix flour with baking powder and salt. Cut in lard. Mixing with knife, add egg and slowly add milk. Pour the soft dough into a shallow baking pan, pressing it down until it is two-thirds of an inch thick. Spread top with rest of ingredients, combined. Using sharp knife, cut into diamond shapes in the pan. Bake for 12 minutes in a moderate oven. Break apart and serve warm with butter.

SCRAMBLED EGGS AND HAM

Two tablespoons butter, ½ cup chopped cooked ham, ⅛ teaspoon salt, 3 eggs, beaten; ⅓ cup milk, ⅛ teaspoon paprika.

Melt butter in frying pan. Add the ham and brown slightly, add rest of ingredients. Cook slowly and stir constantly with a fork until the mixture becomes creamy. This will require about one minute of cooking. Serve immediately, either plain or on buttered hot toast.

MEAT SANDWICHES

Eight slices white bread, buttered; 4 thin slices cooked meat, 1 tablespoon salad dressing, 1 tablespoon minced pickles, ¼ teaspoon minced onion, ⅛ teaspoon salt.

Arrange bread slices in pairs. Place meat on half of the slices and spread the remaining slices with rest of ingredients, combined. Arrange sandwich fashion and serve.

Shredded lettuce may also be used in the sandwiches.

FRUIT COOKIES
(Two Dozen)

Two-thirds cup fat, 1½ cups sugar, 2 eggs, ½ cup chopped raisins, ½ cup chopped figs, 1 teaspoon cinnamon, 1 teaspoon cloves, ¼ teaspoon salt, ¼ cup milk, 3½ cups flour, 1 teaspoon soda.

Cream fat and sugar. Add eggs and beat well. Add rest of ingredients and mix lightly. Drop portions from tip of a spoon onto greased baking sheets and bake for 12 minutes in a moderate oven.

Activities of Women

MRS. EDWIN BUTTERFIELD, 81, of Orchard, Neb., has pieced 350 quilts in the last twenty-one years.

A pair of stockings and garters once worn by Julia Ward Howe, who wrote "Battle Hymn of the Republic," were presented to the national museum in Washington, D. C., by her 88-year-old daughter, Mrs. John Elliott of Miami, Fla.

Mrs. William H. Harkness, Jr., American-born woman explorer, captured a live panda— a rare, bear-like animal. She believes her trophy of an exploration near the Tibetan border was the first one of its kind captured in northern Asia.

One of the world's richest women, Mrs. Marjorie Post Hutton Davies, will be hostess at the United States embassy in Moscow by virtue of appointment of her husband, Joseph E. Davies, as ambassador to Russia. Mrs. Davies inherited approximately 20 million dollars from her father, C. W. Post, breakfast food manufacturer, and is reputed to have an annual income of one million dollars.

Marlene Dietrich was a "barmaid" at a ball in London, other "barmaids" being such noted figures in society as Lady Acton, Lady O'Neill, Lady Margaret Hope and Hon. Daphne Pearson.

The oldest woman voter in the United States is Mrs. M. N. Rice, aged 104, of Memphis, Tenn.

Among the women of China applying for police jobs is Miss Wu-Yu-Mei, who is said to have caught thieves single-handed on nine occasions.

The Keys sisters, Mona, Mary, Leota and Roberta, students at Baylor university, Waco, Tex.—only quadruplets who ever lived to voting age—did not vote at the last general election.

Of the 800 people called for jury duty in Newark, N. J., for the November term of the federal court, 281 members are women.

The oldest woman in Nassau, Bahamas, is "Ma" Robinson, who recently observed her 104th birthday anniversary. She is fond of sewing and threads her needles without the aid of glasses. She does most of her own housework.

Symbolic of the great awakening taking place among Indian womanhood, a new organization for public service, the Indian Women's Fellowship of Service, has been formed in Poona. It is based on celibacy and self-sacrifice.

Household Hints

PRESS woolens the right side up with a woolen pressing cloth. Apply moisture to muslin cloth on top of wool and press with hot iron.

Oatmeal on a dampened cloth is excellent for cleaning white paint.

Surveys have shown that once-a-day dish washing represents an economy of time.

When cream will not whip, add the white of one egg and thoroughly chill before whipping.

Chocolate stains may be removed by washing in cold water or by soaking in boiling water to which borax or a little glycerin has been added.

Rayons should be pressed with a warm, but not hot iron. A hot iron will melt some synthetic materials.

A handful of salt added to the last rinsing water will prevent clothes from freezing to the line.

Another way of preventing clothes from freezing to the line is to go over the line with a damp cloth sprinkled with equal parts of soda and salt.

If you will warm the clothespins in the oven before hanging out the wash they will not freeze to the clothes and are much more apt not to split.

Dampen the hands with vinegar and then dry well before going out to hang up the clothes and they will not chap during this chilling process.

Grilled sandwiches are popular for informal supper or refreshments. The grilling may be accomplished by toasting or browning the sandwiches in a small amount of fat in a frying pan. Forks should be provided for eating grilled sandwiches.

Chocolate and orange flavors blend well. Add orange extract to chocolate frosting or candy. Try covering a chocolate cake with orange frosting.

A little orange juice and grated orange rind sprinkled over the top of mashed sweet potatoes gives them a different and pleasing flavor.

Pie crust shrinks when it is baked. So press it well into the corners of the pan and allow it to extend beyond the edges.

To revive old varnished furniture, first rub vigorously with a flannel saturated with turpentine. Rub dry and then polish with a solution of equal parts of vinegar, methylated spirits and linseed oil.

Use finger nail polish remover to remove paint from your hands.

Not too Young to Learn

Nowadays it is generally felt that the pre-school child should have at least a part of his day organized and duly arranged for. The little girl of three or four is not too young to begin to learn her alphabet—at least to recognize the letters, and there are many beautiful sets of blocks for this purpose.

Let the toddler have a blackboard, or squares of brown paper upon which he can draw with crayon to his heart's delight. Tell him a story—perhaps about the duck and the dog and the cat and the horse that lived altogether in the barn. And then let him draw the characters in the story. A large cardboard clock with moveable hands can be used in teaching the time. Teach them routine times first —"one o'clock, lunch time; two o'clock, nap time; six o'clock, daddy comes home." They will love to set the hands of their clock to agree with mother's clock.

This organized play should not last too long, and it should never be called anything else but play.

Destructive Fire at Quealy Wyoming

The Mine Office, Store, Apartments, Post Office of the Gunn-Quealy Coal Company at Quealy, Wyoming, were destroyed by fire at 3:40 A. M., January 20th. Superintendent and Mrs. Knox and Miss Margaret Wood, Mine Clerk, who occupied apartments on the upper floor, as a consequence had to seek living quarters in Rock Springs, while several rooms in the Rock Springs National Bank building have been secured for office facilities. The office files and some of the personal belongings of the tenants were saved.

» » » Our Young Women « « «

Spring and Summer Shoes

AND now it is shoes that lace up the back. One of the very newest models for women on display is a suede pump, smooth and high at the instep and laced at the heel.

The fad is backed for realizing of a fad predicted for this spring that women will match their hats, bags or gloves to the color of their stocking heels. Hosiery with blue, black, brown and red heels for day time wear are on exhibit.

Sandals and sandal effects are the spring and summer style leaders. Open-toed strap numbers and pumps are numerous. Many of these also have open shanks. In fact, the majority of the shoes have some sort of open work trim.

Many of the new shoes continue high in front. One such version is an open-toe pump with heel of summer suede and instep covered with tightly woven silk mesh. Another high front number has dime-size perforations.

Cornelia, a brownish wine which has more red in it than last spring's British fan, is one of the new spring colors that will be complemented in gloves, handbags and millinery.

Blue, black, brown, gray and beige (the latter late in the spring) are considered the coming season's leading shoe colors. White will come into prominence later. Printed fabric designs trimmed with kid or patent leather are smart.

Don't wear hosiery that is not large enough.

Don't wear chiffon stockings with sport clothes.

Don't fasten the stockings below the protective garter band.

Don't wear rings when running your hands through stockings prior to darning.

Don't wear a pair of stockings twice without washing them out between wearings.

Don't try to put on stockings with the legs still damp from your bath. Dry your feet and legs thoroughly.

Don't garter your stockings so tightly that when seated there is an unnecessary strain which is bound to cause a runner.

Leisure hours will take on new comfort if you wear a comfy house coat, a grand model made on fitted lines. The full skirt has a zipper fastening in front from throat to hem. Nice in satin striped moire or in faille, in rich or subdued colorings.

Feathers in your hair are good whether it be day or evening. Popular about town just now are little pill-box hats made entirely of soft, flat feathers in white or colors. These have short tail feathers coming from the back to the side.

No need to lose hankie or compact because your evening bag is too small. Some of the smartest models are most generously sized. A gold kid evening bag is just about the size of a regular daytime bag. Furthermore, it has a black velvet handle and black velvet gussets.

Cold days are just right for a grand suit which has a bright green tweed skirt and a reversible swagger coat of blocked lapin in bronze-brown. When worn on the fur side the wide tuxedo fronts of the green tweed are held by a brown leather belt with large leather ornament clasp.

A real artist will delight in an exquisite bag of black velvet with a broad, flat bridge frame made entirely of a series of Persian miniatures hand-painted on bone.

A bright flash of color is the best lift for an all-black costume. Such a lift is provided by a matching hat and muff-bag made of scarlet felt. The tiny hat has a flat blackbird in front.

A good friend for afternoon occasions or informal evenings is a short-sleeved tunic blouse of metal cloth in a rich, colorful Paisley pattern. Full tucked shoulders, cuffed sleeves and a row of filagree buttons are other details.

It isn't easy to find a frock that does well for formal or informal occasions. But such a find is a frock done in black silk jersey with soft, deep V neckline in front, folds over the shoulders, long, slim skirt, slit in front, and a broad gold cord tasseled belt.

Girl Scout Notes

Myrna Loy, in her school days at Helena, Montana, belonged to the Camp Fire Girls. Her name then was Myrna Williams. She was red-headed and freckled, too. She was an ardent student of toe and other forms of dancing and her family moved to California prior to her graduating from the Grammar School.

Mrs. Mary Jane Littlefield, of Salt Lake City, Regional Director of Girl Scouts of America, was in Rock Springs on January 28, and, with Mrs. Hu-

bert Webster, paid a visit at the General Offices. She was on her way back home after a trip East, and conducted classes in her home city on February 9, 10 and 11, on Scout problems. She was loud in her praise at the fine manner in which the Regional five-state conference was put on here last June.

During her stay in Rock Springs, she attended a session of the Girl Scout Leaders Association at the home of Betty Wilson, and gave an interesting talk on matters pertaining to the organization.

Girl and Boy Scouts in Turkey

A press dispatch from Ankara, Turkey, states that country is going into Scouting wholeheartedly, the compulsory enrollment of all school children, both boys and girls, in the Boy and Girl Scout organization. The appointment of a Chief Scout Executive will soon be announced and the government of the scouts will be national in character, those to be admitted ranging in age from 13 to 17. They will undergo special scouting training two and one-half days in every week. Mixed groups of scouts will eventually be so well trained and organized that, in cases of emergency, they will be able to step in and relieve their elders in various duties, such as first aid, etc.

A Woman Chieftain for the MacLean Clan?

IT WILL be recalled that some time ago, announcement was carried in press notices of the appointment of Mrs. Flora MacLeod, daughter of Sir Reginald MacLeod, Dunvegan Castle, Isle of Skye, off the western coast of Scotland, as the 25th Chieftain of the MacLeod clan, she being the first woman to have such honors bestowed.

Now comes Miss Catrioni Louise MacLean, 17 years, daughter of Alexander MacLean, sixteenth Laird and Chief of the Ardgour branch of the Clan MacLean, her father having died in 1930 without male issue, who requested succession to the Chieftaincy of Clan MacLean of Ardgour.

A nephew, Lieutenant Commander Henry Hugh MacLean, promptly contested her claim as successor to her father, claiming that the Chieftainship passed to a male member in preference to a female. Miss Catrioni retorted that the title must pass to lineal heirs regardless of sex, and petitioned court authorities for recognition as head of all the Ardgour MacLeans. Her claim was sustained by Sir Francis Grant, sitting as King-of-Arms, Register House, Edinburgh, Scotland, in charge of genealogical records, etc.

Dissatisfied with the ruling, Henry Hugh MacLean appealed and the matter was thus thrown into the law courts, his claim denying the Court's right to jurisdiction, insisting succession was a matter for the Clan societies to determine.

Miss Catrioni is somewhat buoyed up (following the MacLeod decision) that her contention will be sustained, quite a parcel of lands being involved, these being the only Clan territories in the possession of the MacLeans.

Game Animals Counted

A census of game animals has recently been concluded by the Wyoming Game and Fish Commission with the following figures:

Moose	4,175
Elk	37,150
Mountain Sheep	4,812
Antelope	33,450
Deer	30.925

NO WONDER

An irate housewife flounced into a Glasgow grocer shop one morning and banged a piece of yellow substance on the counter, reports *The Optimist*, house magazine of the Campbell Soup Company.

"This," said she, "is the soap that does a' th' washing o' itsel'. This is the soap that makes the clothes as white as snow and as sweet as a hazelnut. This is the soap that lets the delighted housewife sit down and play wi' th' children—and here I've been rubbin' for two mortal hours wi' it and got no muir lather oot o' it than I could get oot o' a brick!"

The grocer picked up the article and after looking at it, placed it back on the counter and said:

"Madam, your little boy was in here yesterday for half a pound of soap and a half pound of cheese. This is the cheese."

"Oh!" said she, "then that accounts for th' ither thing."

"What other thing?" inquired the grocer.

"I lay awauk th' hale nicht winnering what made th' Welsh Rabbit we had for oor supper taste sae queer."

Hiawatha's Winter

Ever thicker, thicker, thicker
Froze the ice on lake and river,
Ever deeper, deeper, deeper
Fell the snow o'er all the landscape,
Fell the covering snow, and drifted
Through the forest, round the village.
Hardly from his buried wigwam
Could the hunter force a passage;
With his mittens and his snowshoes
Vainly walked he through the forest,
Sought for bird or beast and found none,
In the snow beheld no footprints.

—Henry Wadsworth Longfellow.

» » » Our Little Folks « « «

Boys, Trapped in Cave, Are Safe After 2-Month Ordeal

To be trapped in a pitch-dark cave for over two months was the ordeal two boys endured on the Drakensberg mountain, Natal, Africa, recently. They have now returned to their parents—after being given up for dead.

The boys were looking after a herd of goats when a terrific snowstorm swept down on the mountain. They took refuge with their goats in an unexplored cave. The entrance they barricaded with bundles of firewood they had gathered.

While waiting for the storm to cease, they explored part of the cave, which was only four feet high and scarcely any wider.

When they returned to the entrance, it was completely blocked by an avalanche which had swept down the mountain. All light was shut out.

After two days, their stock of food was exhausted, so they killed a goat. They lit a fire and took turns to fan the flame so that their precious stock of matches could be saved.

At first they cooked pieces of the goat over the fire, but later both boys fell asleep together, and the fire died out. They were reduced to eating the goat raw, as their matches had all been used up.

After two months, another avalanche dislodged the snow at the cave entrance and the boys—dazed by the sudden light—were able to crawl out and return to their overjoyed parents.

Always Work to be Done, My Son

We were talking about work the other day and its necessity if the world is to keep moving. One of the group recalled the words of a father to his son. While there isn't much new to say on the subject the way of saying it is original. Here it is:

"My son, remember you have to work. Whether you handle pick or wheelbarrow or a set of books, dig ditches or edit a newspaper, ring an auction bell or write funny things, you must work.

"Don't be afraid of killing yourself by overworking on the sunny side of thirty. Men die sometimes, but it is because they quit at nine p. m. and don't go home until two a. m. It's the intervals that kill, my son.

"The work gives you appetite for your meals; it lends solidity to your slumber; it gives you a perfect appreciation of a holiday. So find out what you want to be and do.

"Take off your coat and make dust in the world. The busier you are, the less harm you are apt to get into, the sweeter will be your sleep, the brighter your holidays, and the better satisfied the whole world will be with you."—*G. E. News.*

The Best Sizes for Birdhouses

Experiments conducted by government experts show that the following proportions of birdhouses and sheltering shelves are best adapted to attracting the birds of the Rocky Mountain region:

	Size of Floor Space (Inches)	Height of House Inside (Inches)	Entrance Above Floor (Inches)	Diameter of Ent'ce (In.)
HOUSES—				
Bluebird	5 x 5	8	6	1½
Chickadee	4 x 4	8 to 10	8	1⅛
Gray Titmouse	4 x 4	8 to 10	8	1¼
Nuthatches	4 x 4	8 to 10	8	1¼
House Wren	4 x 4	6 to 8	1 to 6	⅞
Violet-Green Swallow	5 x 5	6	1 to 6	1½
Tree Swallow	5 x 5	6	1 to 6	1½
Red-Shafted Flicker	7 x 7	16 to 18	16	2½
Red-Headed Woodpecker	6 x 6	12 to 15	12	2
Rocky Mtn. Hairy Woodpecker	6 x 6	12 to 15	12	1½
Batchelder Woodpecker	4 x 4	8 to 10	7	1¼
Sparrow Hawk	8 x 8	12 to 15	12	3
SHELTERING SHELVES—				
Robin	6 x 8	8		
Barn Swallow	6 x 6	6		
House Finch	6 x 6	6		
Say's Phoebe	6 x 6	6		

A very nice old lady had a few words to say to her granddaughter.

"My dear," said the old lady, "I wish you would do something for me. I wish you would promise me never to use two words. One is swell and the other is lousy. Would you promise me that?"

"Why sure, Granny," said the girl. "What are the words?"

Teacher: "James, have you whispered while I was out of the room?"

James: "Only wunst, ma'am."

Teacher: "Helen, should James say 'wunst'?"

Helen: "No, ma'am, he should say 'twicet.'"

Confirmed Golfer (to players ahead): "Pardon me, gentlemen, but would you mind if I played through? I have just heard that my wife has been rushed to the hospital for an operation."

» » » Boy Scout Activities « « «

Boy Scouts' Anniversary

THE week of February 7-13 was the 27th anniversary of the launching in the United States of the Boy Scout movement, and the big event was celebrated far and wide. In churches throughout the land, there were special "Scout Sunday" services, for more than one-half of the 33,707 Troops and 3,046 Cub Packs are sponsored by religious institutions. Over 2,000 Scouts of Catholic belief attended vesper services and benediction at St. Patrick's Cathedral in New York City. The outstanding event was on Monday evening, February 7, when President Roosevelt broadcast his message from the White House, he being Honorary President of the organization and active in its behalf since 1921. During his radio talk, he was flanked by seven Eagle Scouts and one Star Scout.

Courts of Honor, reunions, merit-badge shows were conducted in most every place where the Scouts have representation.

The following editorial from the "Salt Lake Tribune" speaks a fine tribute concerning the good the organization has done:

"Few movements have accomplished so much for the youth of America, or laid a more stable foundation for the future. Heredity may put its thumbmarks on the framework of character; education undoubtedly equips boys and girls for the battles of life; religious teaching will have a tendency to exalt the grave and bore the gay; but environment is the sculptor that carves out the finished product of manhood and womanhood.

"What this organization has meant to millions of growing lads, whose energies are constantly surging for an outlet, is beyond the ability of present-day historians to compute. It can be vaguely estimated by those who have seen the scouts on serious errands or at play, individually doing their daily deed of helpfulness, or in camp enjoying wholesome recreation. Their fine traditions become indelibly imprinted on their hearts and minds and give meaning to their daily lives. They emphasize—

"Honor, service, brotherhood, adventure and good appearance. These are essentials of useful citizenship, helpful to the nation and to civilization. They will clear the way for better politics; for greater interest in the precepts and promises of religion; for health and contentment, longer spans of life and a rational approach to obstacles that ignorance, intolerance, avarice and ambition are continuously placing in the path of peace."

New Eagle Scouts

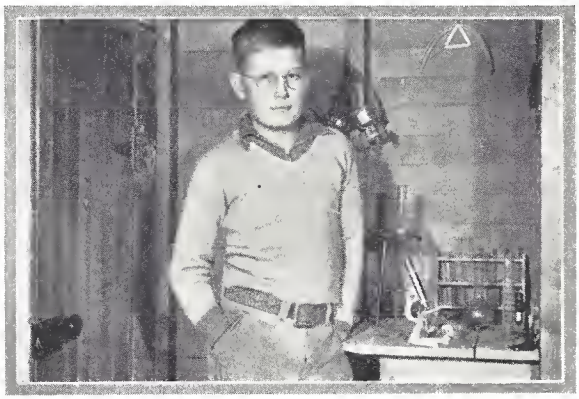
Left—Wallace Chambers, youngest son of Dr. Oliver Chambers.

Right—Paul Yedinak, son of Paul Yedinak, Sr.

Boy Scout Week

Scout Week was celebrated in the Rock Springs District by a Court of Honor held at the L. D. S. Church February 8, at 7:30 P. M.

The program started with the flag ceremony by the Eagle Scouts. Miss Jean Malowney, with Miss Victoria Burrough as accompanist, led in community singing, which was greatly enjoyed. Dr. Chambers gave an excellent talk on "Scout Week" and urged the boys to do real Scouting work, and to carry on during the rest of the year. The members of Troop 172 furnished a musical number.



Jack Breihan, son of Dr. G. H. Breihan, also made an Eagle Scout.

The awarding of the Merit Badges was made by Chester Roberts, Scout Commissioner for this district. He gave an excellent talk to the boys.

BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA

ORIGINALLY INCORPORATED FEBRUARY 8, 1910

GRANTED FEDERAL CHARTER BY CONGRESS, JUNE 15, 1916

2 PARK AVENUE
NEW YORK, N. Y.

NATIONAL OFFICERS

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, HONORARY PRESIDENT
HERBERT HOOVER, HONORARY VICE PRESIDENT
COLIN H. LIVINGSTONE, HONORARY VICE PRESIDENT
DANIEL CARTER BEARD, HONORARY VICE PRESIDENT
WILLIAM G. McADOO, HONORARY VICE PRESIDENT
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MELL R. WILKINSON, VICE PRESIDENT, ATLANTA, GA.
DANIEL CARTER BEARD, NATIONAL SCOUT COMMISSIONER
LEWIS GAWTRY, TREASURER
JAMES E. WEST, CHIEF SCOUT EXECUTIVE
GEORGE J. FISHER, DEPUTY CHIEF SCOUT EXECUTIVE

October 29, 1936

Mr. Jack Breihan,
712 "B" St.,
Rock Springs, Wyo.

My dear Eagle Scout:

It is with special pleasure and satisfaction that I approve the official certificate of the rank of Eagle Scout which you have achieved. On behalf of my associates here and of the National Council, I congratulate you. Your own desire, achievement and conduct have warranted the Local Scout Officials in recommending you for this, the highest rank in Scouting.

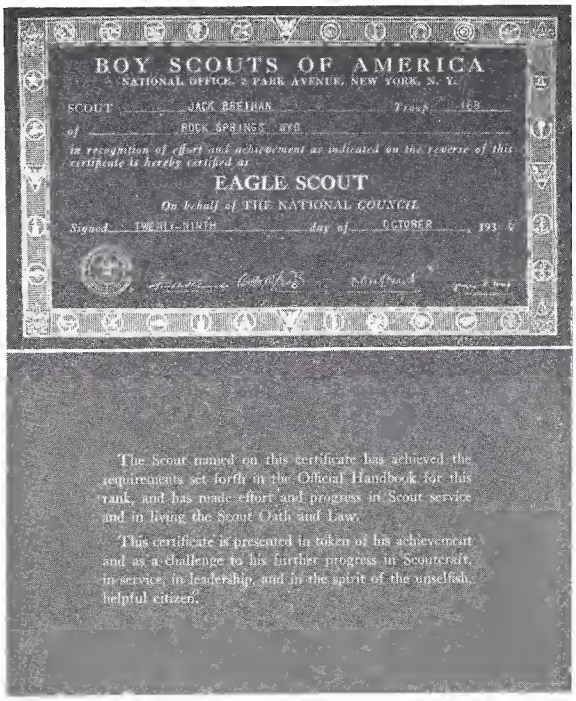
We sincerely hope that your Merit Badge work has given you a larger vision of the opportunities for earning a livelihood, and that you have fairly definitely determined what your life work will be. We trust that you will use every effort to make yourself proficient along that line. No country in the world offers greater opportunities to those who are ambitious, to make thorough preparation for their careers. I hope that you will consult your local Scout Leaders who may be in a position to advise you, and others in your school or your community who may help you in thinking your problem through. As you know, many of our most successful men have worked their way, in part or whole, through college.

As an Eagle Scout you are one of the outstanding Scouts of the country. In the year 1935, there were 8,425 Eagle Scout Awards out of a grand total membership of 1,435,139 men and boys on our records during the year. Our whole membership is interested in your future, and we hope that it may be one that will bring joy and satisfaction to you, to your home-folks, and to your Scout Leaders, and reflect credit upon the Boy Scout Movement.

You now have the privilege of continuing your service relationship to the Movement, exercising your leadership talent, and putting into practice the Scout Oath and Law, the Daily Good Turn, and the Motto, "Be Prepared."

Sincerely and cordially yours,
BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA
JAMES E. WEST,
Chief Scout Executive.

JEW/BK
Enc.


BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA
NATIONAL OFFICE, 2 PARK AVENUE, NEW YORK, N. Y.

SCOUT JACK BREIHAN Troop 168

of ROCK SPRINGS, WYO.

in recognition of effort and achievement as indicated on the reverse of this certificate is hereby certified as

EAGLE SCOUT

On behalf of THE NATIONAL COUNCIL

Signed THIRTY-NINTH day of OCTOBER 193 6

The Scout named on this certificate has achieved the requirements set forth in the Official Handbook for this rank, and has made effort and progress in Scout service and in living the Scout Oath and Law.

This certificate is presented in token of his achievement and as a challenge to his further progress in Scoutcraft, in service, in leadership, and in the spirit of the unselfish, helpful citizen.

Face and reverse of Eagle Scout Certificate presented to Jack Breihan, Troop 168, Rock Springs. Similar Certificates were presented to Wallace Chambers and Paul Yedinak.

One of the interesting parts of the meeting was the presentation by Mr. Pryde of the certificates of Eagle Scouts, together with letters written to each of the three Scouts who received this honor late last year. The letter, from James E. West, Chief Scout Executive, and the certificate, are here reproduced. The three Scouts, Wallace Chambers, Jack Breihan, and Paul Yedinak, are to be congratulated on this very high honor they have obtained, which resulted from intensive Scouting work. It is hoped this will be an example to a number of other boys to qualify as Eagle Scouts.

A Busy Year for Boy Scouts

THE year 1937 will bring to scouting one of the busiest twelve months of its history. In every branch of the regular program of the Cubs, the Boy Scouts and the Senior Scouts there will be heightened seasonal activities, and in addition the first national jamboree in this country will be held in Washington, D. C., to be followed by the fifth world jamboree, which will take place in Holland, according to a recent New York journal.

The national jamboree will be a major camping experience and a lesson in fellowship for thousands of Scouts from all over the country. It will open on June 30 and run through July 9. The Federal Government has set aside 350 acres, flanking the Potomac River, as a site. Originally the jamboree was scheduled for 1935, but a dangerous epidemic at that time in States bordering the national capital caused its postponement.

Already Scouts are preparing their equipment for the gathering. A miniature city will be laid out to accommodate them. They will live largely under canvas and display a varied out-of-doors technique. There will be tents and shelters as used in all sections of the country, and there will be numerous camp set-ups, camp gadgets, entrance gates, colorful decorations, sailing boats, canoes and other watercraft.

The national jamboree will serve as mobilization point and training center for several hundred American boys who will attend the world jamboree, which is held every four years. In 1937 it will take place at Vogelenzang, the site being a historic Dutch estate behind the sand dunes of the North Sea. The camp will be reached by trains, nine minutes from Haarlem and twenty-five minutes from Amsterdam.

Charles W. Congleton Dies

Charles W. Congleton, age 54, an employe in "E" Mine at Superior, died at Wyoming General Hospital on February 7. Born at Hexham, England, May 8, 1882, he had made his home at Superior for twelve years. Was a member of U. M. W. A., local 2116, and was active in labor circles. Survivors are three daughters, Mrs. C. A. Knudson (Superior), Mrs. Robert A. Brown (Lewistown, Mont.), and Mrs. Charles Clark (Idaho Springs, Colo.). The funeral was held February 14 from the Congregational Church, services by the Pastor, Rev. Keenan Sheldon, interment in Mountain View Cemetery.

News About All of Us

Rock Springs

Thomas LeMarr, Sr., is visiting friends in San Bernardino, California.

Robert Simpkins is confined to the Wyoming General Hospital with an attack of the flu.

KELLOGG LUMBER COMPANY

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Rock Springs

Mrs. William Powell entertained the members of the Pythian Sisters Kensington at her home on D Street.

Mr. and Mrs. S. T. Stark of Boulder visited at the home of their daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Matson.

Mrs. Matt Morrison has returned from a visit with relatives in Alhambra, California.

Mrs. James Mecca underwent a major operation at the Wyoming General Hospital.

Misses Vera and Verna Maki entertained the members of their sewing club at their home on O'Donnell Street.

Mr. and Mrs. Primo Gatti are the proud parents of a baby daughter, born January 24.

August Gentilini is confined to his home with an attack of rheumatism.

C. E. Moffitt and daughter Irene visited with relatives in Green River.

Harold Carlston visited relatives in Salt Lake City, Utah.

Sylvia, the small daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Roughley, is receiving medical treatment at the Wyoming General Hospital.

Matt Yovich transacted business in Green River.

Mrs. John McTee gave a party at the Community Hall in honor of her daughter, Mrs. James Hansen.

Dan Hackett is confined to the Wyoming General Hospital with pneumonia.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Crofts visited with relatives in Winton.

Frank Burlech was a business visitor in Cheyenne.

Superior

Mr. and Mrs. William Bergren, of Cheyenne, have been guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Lauri Bergren.

Miss Greta V. Luse, of Lovewell, Kansas, has accepted the position of Home Economics teacher in the High School. She succeeds Miss Fila Wilson, who resigned at the beginning of the mid-year vacation.

Mrs. George Vallis has returned from the hospital where she has been a patient and is recovering from injuries received in falling through an open cellar door.

Miss Mayme Asiala of Denver spent two weeks' vacation in Superior. She was the guest of her mother, Mrs. Josephine Asiala, and her sister, Miss Mary Asiala.

Silvio Pizzoli has returned from the hospital where he was a patient for several weeks.

John Patterson, eleven-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Glen Patterson, fractured his wrist in a coasting accident.

Charles Angeli has returned from a trip to Del Rio, Tex.

Miss Marguerite Faddis and Mr. Karl Powell were married on January 9, at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. T. Faddis. Their many friends extend congratulations and best wishes. Mrs. Powell was the honor guest at a shower given at the Club House on Monday, January 18, and was the recipient of many lovely and useful gifts.

Pat Nugent, who has been very ill at the hospital, is now improving satisfactorily.

Mr. and Mrs. Guido Tome are the parents of twin sons born on Saturday, January 16.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter G. Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Cox, and Miss Ismer Hartwig were called to Parma, Idaho, Tuesday, January 26, because of the death of the latter's father, H. E. Hartwig, who passed away that morning. Mr. Hartwig was a former Superior resident. Leaving here about five years ago, he moved to Parma, Idaho, where he entered the dairy business.

Miss Mary Fabian, of Kemmerer, was a week-end guest of her mother, Mrs. George Fabian.

Bruno Genetti, of Eden Valley, visited relatives in Superior during the month.

Dr. and Mrs. A. Davis and family, of South Superior, have moved to Copenhagen Camp.

The infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Griff Powell passed away at the Wyoming General Hospital Saturday morning, January 30.

Mrs. Edward Conzatti and Miss Catherine Moser were week-end visitors in Salt Lake City.

Mr. and Mrs. Ishmael Adams and baby daughter have come to Superior to make their home. Mr. Adams has recently been transferred from Winton.

Reliance

Shirley Fay Meeks, small daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Meeks, has been quite ill at the family home here.

Mr. John Kish is a patient in the Wyoming General Hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. William Mattonen are the proud parents of a baby boy.

Mr. John Kovach is ill at his home here.

Several birthday parties were given this month, the honorees being Doris Sharrar, Lucy Wilcox, and Richard Canestrini.

Mrs. James Zelenka visited in Salt Lake City recently with relatives.

Kenneth Kocogi has been quite ill at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Mike Kocogi.

Mr. Eddie Ruotsala, Jr., is a patient in the Wyoming General Hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. Larry Presley of Evanston visited recently at the James Kelley and William Sellers homes. Mrs. Presley was the former Miss Margaret Kelley.

Mr. and Mrs. Max Bozner of Rock Springs visited recently at the John Easton home.

Mrs. Walter Johnson and son visited in Evanston while Mr. Johnson was in the East.

Mr. R. Ebeling is able to be back at his duties after a severe attack of flu.

Winton

J. A. Williams, Store Manager, spent a week in St. Louis and Chicago on a buying trip, in company with other Store Managers.

The Mutual Association of Winton gave a Basket Social in the Amusement Hall on Saturday evening, February 6. The severe snow storm that evening kept many from attending.

The Relief Society met at the home of Mrs. R. W. Fowkes on Tuesday, February 9. Following the business meeting and at the conclusion of their work, a nice luncheon was served.

Mrs. Robert McDonald has returned home from the hospital in Rock Springs where she underwent a major operation, and is recovering nicely at this writing.

Miss Helen Christensen visited several days with friends in Denver, Colo.

Mr. and Mrs. James Moon are the proud parents of a baby son, born at the hospital in Rock Springs, February 7.

Mrs. J. A. Williams entertained her bridge club February 8, Mrs. F. V. Hicks winning first prize, and Mrs. Wm. Daniels, second. Following cards, a delectable lunch was served.

Mr. Roy McDonald, Jr., has been quite ill in the Hospital in Rock Springs.

Miss Elaine Terry has returned from a visit with friends in Pocatello, Idaho.

Mrs. Edward Steneck underwent a major operation in the Hospital in Rock Springs, and is recovering.

The generosity of the Winton miners was recently demonstrated when the emergency call came for funds for the Red Cross flood relief in the East. Solicitation of everyone in camp was made and the response was virtually one hundred per cent. A fund of $315.00 was raised which came from the miners, staff men, school children, and teachers. Coming from a camp of approximately 370 employes, the people of Winton feel proud of their contribution to this worthy cause.

Hanna

Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Barton have as their guest Mrs. Barton's mother, Mrs. Carrie Wemple.

Arrivals at the Hanna Hospital the past month are a son born to Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Marion, a son to Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Veitch, and a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. John Thomas.

The annual Roosevelt Birthday ball held at Loves Hall was a great success and a good time was had by those attending. Music was furnished by Eric Lepponen's Orchestra. Lunch was served at the Community Hall by the Altar and Rosary Society, the proceeds of which were donated to the flood relief fund.

Mrs. Francis Butler entertained the Altar and Rosary Society at her home on February 26.

Mr. and Mrs. John Kelly, Mo. Boam and Arthur Boam returned from Rock Springs where they were called by the sudden death of their sister, Mrs. Ernest Robinson.

Mrs. Chas. Hutchinson who has spent the past several months visiting relatives in England returned to her home here.

Mrs. John Crombie returned from Montana where she was called by the death of her mother, Mrs. Whitehead.

Mrs. Joseph Lucas was called to Winton because of the serious illness of her daughter, Mrs. William Lowe, who underwent an operation for appendicitis.

Mrs. Frank Amoss returned from Laramie where she attended the funeral of Mrs. Thomas Cardwell of Shirley.

Marjorie Wright who has been a patient at the hospital for the past several weeks with a broken shoulder, incurred when she fell while skiing, is now convalescent at her home.

Mrs. James Case of Superior came to Hanna to visit her new granddaughter, the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Thomas.

The Office Broom

V. O. Murray, Safety Engineer, attended the A. I. M. E. Convention in New York City the middle of February.

Charles E. Swann, Chief Engineer, and wife were summoned to Denver February 9 by the death of his brother-in-law.

The dreaded "flu" hit the office building quite hard last month. The following named persons were away for various periods:

W. E. Wood	A. L. Anderson
Elmer Likes	Georgia Simerl
F. A. Hunter	Dan Potter
Adah M. Outsen	C. H. Williamson

One by one they drifted back to work, some of them looking a trifle bedraggled.

Twin boys were born January 21 at the Wyoming General Hospital to Mr. and Mrs. Timothy J. O'Farrell. "Tim" is connected with the Accounting Department here, and the new arrivals are the seventh and eighth in the family, six boys and two girls. Congratulations.

James R. Gilday, an employe at Winton, led to the altar Mrs. Gertrude Sturm Cooper January 6 at the Congregational Church in this city, Rev. Keenan Sheldon, the Pastor, officiating. Mr. Gilday is well known in this vicinity due to his activities in baseball and other sports.

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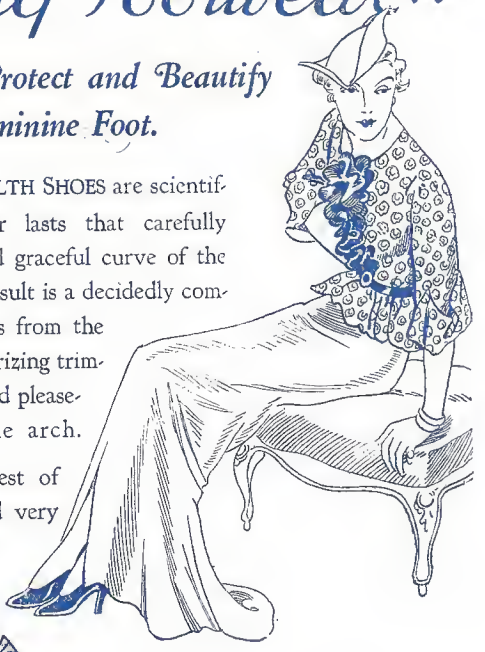

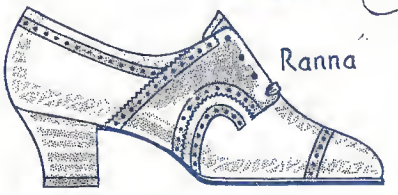

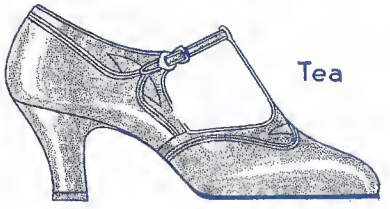

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